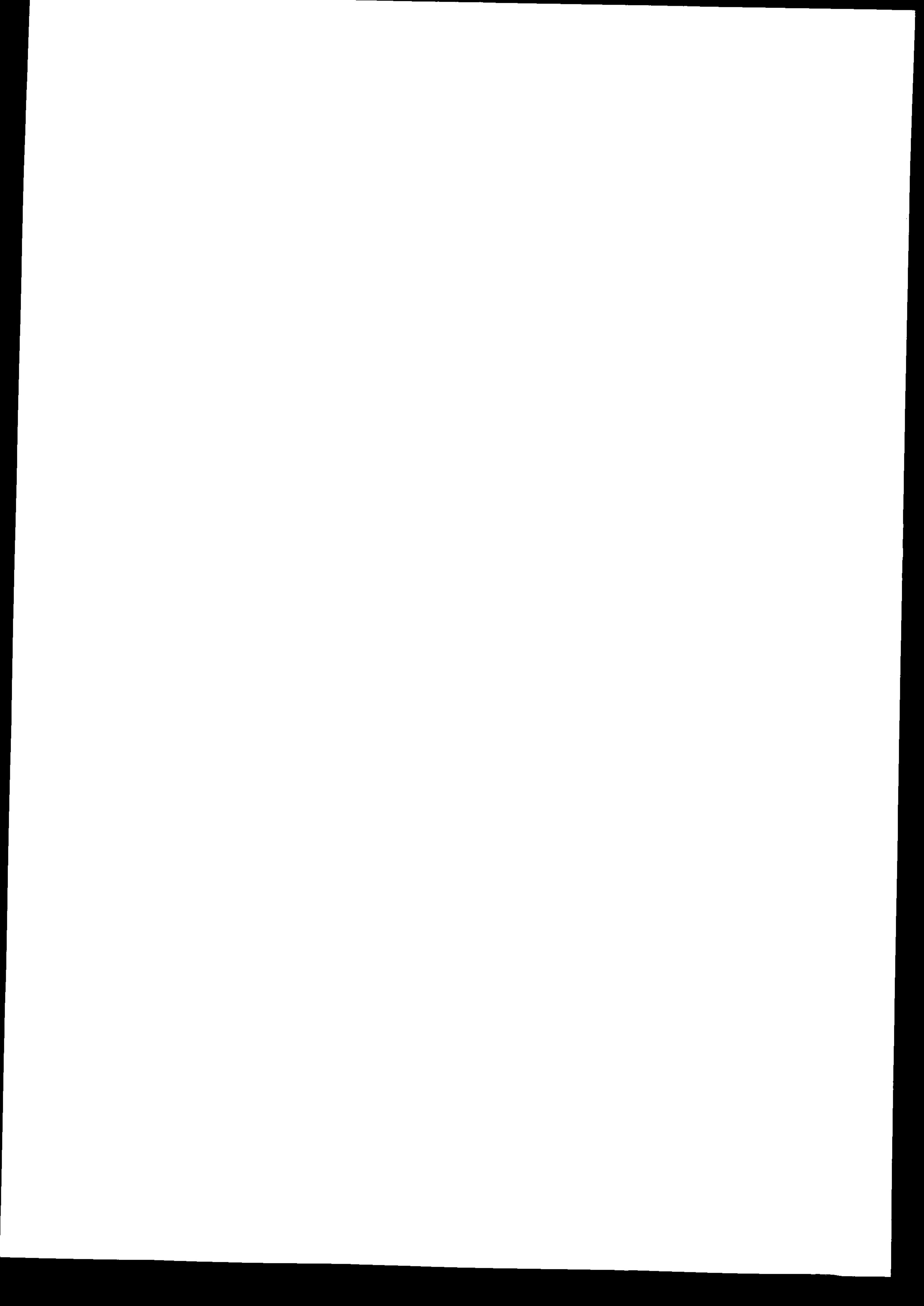


English for Iraq

5th Preparatory Activity Book

by Olivia Johnston
and Mark Farrell

Garnet
EDUCATION







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by **Olivia Johnston**
and **Mark Farrell**

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IRQ13 AB 5thP

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Lesson 1

A **② Listen and repeat.**

I know, but ... | Listen to this. | Are you joking?

Really? | That's nice.

B **Mark the sentences about Alex and Fareed true (T) or false (F).**

1 Alex is writing a card to his mother. ☐
2 It's her birthday today. ☐
3 Alex hasn't got a present for his mother. ☐
4 Fareed is Iraqi. ☐
5 Fareed never sends cards. ☐
6 Fareed wants to buy a card for his mother. ☐

C **Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 Who *she speaks/is she speaking/does she speak* to on her mobile? She is getting very angry!

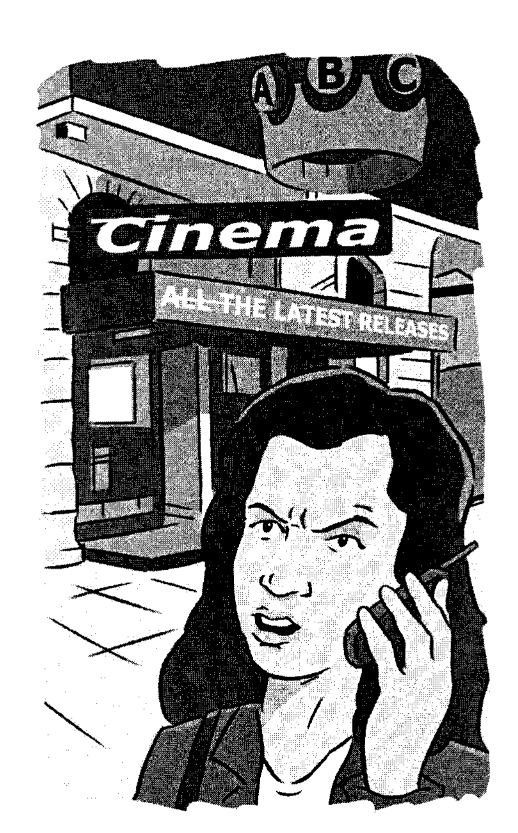
2 *Do you use/Does she use/Are you using* your English grammar book at the moment, or can I borrow it for ten minutes?

3 We often *seeing/are seeing/see* Fuad in the park with his brother.

4 Mona can't come out today. She *cooks/'s cooking/does cook* food for the party.

5 When I read, I *don't wear/not wearing/am never wearing* my glasses.

6 My parents are away. They *don't travel/travel/are travelling* around the Middle East at the moment.



D **Use the prompts to write sentences in the present simple or the present continuous.**



Example: Look at this picture of Ameera. She (wear) a crazy hat!

She's wearing ______ a crazy hat!

1 Please be quiet. I (try) to do my Maths homework.

2 What time (he usually) get home from work?

3 We (not usually go out) in the middle of the day because it's too hot.

4 Huda can't see the board because she (not wear) her glasses today.

5 (children wear) a school uniform in Iraq?

6 Waleed and Yousef (study) in England at the moment.

Complete short answers.

Example: Are you watching a DVD? Yes, I am ______.

1 Are you enjoying your course? Yes, I ______.

2 Do you know Bilal? No, ______.

3 Are you eating at the moment? No, we ______.

4 Is your mobile ringing? Yes, ______.

5 Do you remember me? Yes, of course ______.

6 Do they work in Basra? Yes, ______.

7 Does this DVD player work? No, ______, I'm afraid.

Lesson 2

A **③ Listen and repeat the adjectives from Samira's e-mail. How do you say the words in Arabic? Check in a dictionary and write the translation.**

1 patient ____________
2 kind ____________
3 generous ____________
4 fortunate ____________
5 traditional ____________
6 bossy ____________
7 sociable ____________
8 bad-tempered ____________
9 easy-going ____________
10 calm ____________

B **Complete each sentence with a word from Exercise A.**

1 My uncle always gives me expensive presents. He is very ____________.
2 Rashid loves meeting new people. He is a very ____________ person.
3 Hasan helped the old woman to cross the road. He is a ____________ boy.
4 There is a fire in the building. We have to leave immediately. Please be ____________ and don't run.
5 You are very ____________. You have a lovely family and a good job.
6 I was singing and Sultan shouted at me and told me to be quiet. Why is he so ____________ today?
7 My father is always relaxed and he never gets angry. He is usually very ____________.

C **All these words can be used about people. Check their meaning. Then write a sentence with each one in your notebook.**

Example: boring *He spends all his time on the Internet. He's very boring.*

funny	nosy	serious	jealous	quiet
honest	popular	shy	lazy	selfish

Write a paragraph describing a friend. Use five of the adjectives from this lesson.

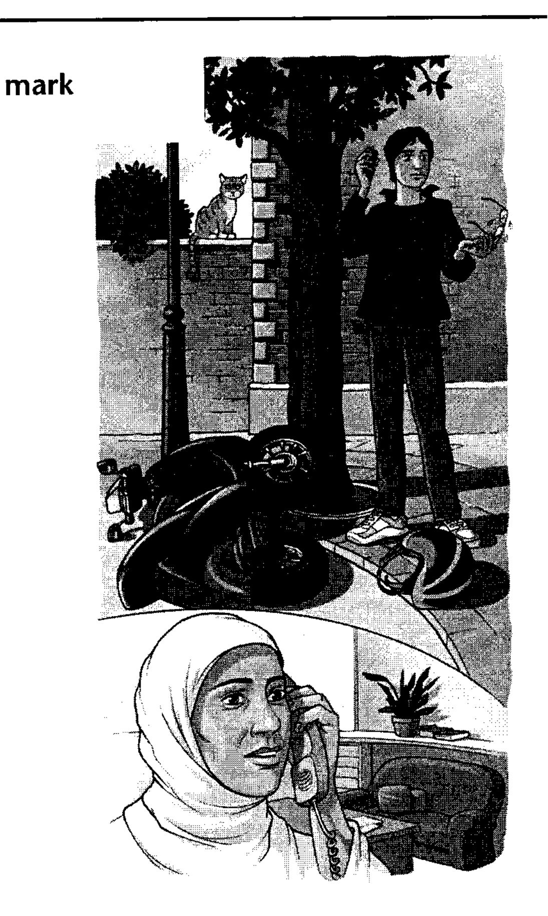
Huda

Huda is one of my best friends. She is very funny. She always makes me laugh.

Lesson 3

A **Read the conversation on Student's Book page 8 and mark the sentences true (T), false (F) or don't know (DK).**

1 Hadi has just had an accident. ☐
2 He often has accidents. ☐
3 He has fallen off his bicycle. ☐
4 Hadi's mother is very angry with him. ☐
5 Hadi has cut his leg. ☐
6 Hadi has broken his glasses. ☐
7 Hadi is going to sell his scooter. ☐



B ⑤ **Listen and repeat.**

What's the matter? Honestly! Are you OK?

Not really. Please calm down.

C **Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the present perfect simple.**

A: I can't see the board.

B: Have you lost ____ (you / lose) your glasses again?

A: Yes, I have. ① __________ (you / see) them anywhere?

B: No, I ② __________. ③ __________ (you / tell) the teacher?

A: Yes, I ④ __________ and I ⑤ __________ (write) a notice.

B: Really? I ⑥ __________ (not see) your notice. ⑦ __________ (the secretary / put) it on the school noticeboard yet?

A: Yes, she ⑧ __________, but nobody ⑨ __________ (find) my glasses.

D **Complete the sentences with the past simple or the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets. Write PS (past simple) or PPS (present perfect simple) after each sentence.**

Example:* *(break) "Help! Help! I think I have broken my leg." PPS

Last year my sister broke her arm in a car accident. PS

1 ***(make)*** "Come to my house for a coffee. I ① __________ a delicious cake." ____

"② __________ it last night?" ____

2 ***(write)*** "③ __________ (you) to Hasan yet?" ____

"Yes, I ④ __________ to him last week." ____

3 ***(have)*** "Would you like some chicken and rice?"

"No, thanks. I ⑤ __________ my supper." ____

"Really? What time ⑥ __________ (you) it?" ____

4 ***(eat)*** "There's no cheese in the fridge. Somebody ⑦ __________ it all." ____

"Sorry, that was me. I ⑧ __________ it for breakfast." ____

Lesson 4

A **Check the meaning of these words. 🎧⑥ Then listen and tick (✓) the things Waleed and Josie talk about.**

a castle	☐	the weather	☐	Scottish music	☐
a ghost	☐	politics	☐	clothes	☐
Scottish food	☐	the sea	☐	films	☐
the countryside	☐	fishing	☐		

B **🎧⑦ Listen again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).**

1 Waleed has been in Britain for three weeks. F
2 He's going back to Iraq in one week. ☐
3 He stayed in a castle in Scotland. ☐
4 He saw a ghost in the kitchen of the castle. ☐
5 He didn't like the Scottish countryside. ☐
6 It doesn't rain very much in Scotland. ☐
7 British people love sunny weather. ☐
8 Waleed went swimming in a lake in Scotland. ☐
9 He listened to Scottish music. ☐

C **Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple, using *been* or *gone*.**

1 They __________ to Dubai. They'll be back in Iraq in five days.
2 What's Casablanca like? I don't know. I __________n't __________ there.
3 The Al Badri family isn't here at the moment. They __________ on holiday.
4 Is Adam here or __________ he __________ to football practice?
5 I want to go to Scotland. I __________ there twice. It's a nice place.
6 I'll show you around Baghdad. __________ to the museum?

Lesson 5

A 🎧 ⑨ **Listen and repeat.**

I'd love to.   I forgot about that.   That's right.

Of course not.   I don't believe it.

B **Complete the questions with the correct tags.**

1 She lives in Basra, ________________?

2 He has a flat in Beirut, ________________?

3 You like Lebanese food, ________________?

4 You haven't met Jameel, ________________?

5 They didn't expect to see us, ________________?

6 We aren't making too much noise, ________________?

C **Work in pairs. Role-play Khalid checking information with Martin. Use question tags and short answers.**

You've heard ... Martin arrived a week ago.

1 He's staying at the Sheraton Hotel.

2 He doesn't know many people in Kirkuk.

3 He hasn't been to Iraq before.

4 He speaks a little Arabic.

5 He can windsurf and scuba dive.

6 He would like to go camping in the desert.



D **Now write four more of Khalid's questions.**

Example: *You're staying at the Sheraton Hotel, aren't you?*

Lesson 6

A **Read and complete the question tags.**

Rana: You're Liz Pitt, ① ________________ you?

Liz: That's right.

Rana: I'm Rana Sami. We met in Beirut last year, ② ________________ we?

Liz: In Beirut?

Rana: Yes. You were studying there, ③ ________________ you?

Liz: That's right.

Rana: You still don't remember me, ④ ________________ you?

Liz: No, I don't, I'm afraid. I've got a really bad memory.

Rana: Don't worry about it.

Liz: Wait a minute. I remember you now. But you weren't wearing glasses in Beirut, ⑤ ________________ you?

Rana: You're right. I wasn't.

B ⑩ **Listen and check your answers.**

C ⑪ **Listen and repeat.**

1 You're Dave Riley, aren't you?

2 We met at the airport, didn't we?

3 You were with your uncle, weren't you?

4 You don't like flying, do you?

5 You didn't expect to meet me again, did you?

D **Practise the dialogue in Exercise A. Say it again, changing the underlined words.**

E Check information with your partner like this:

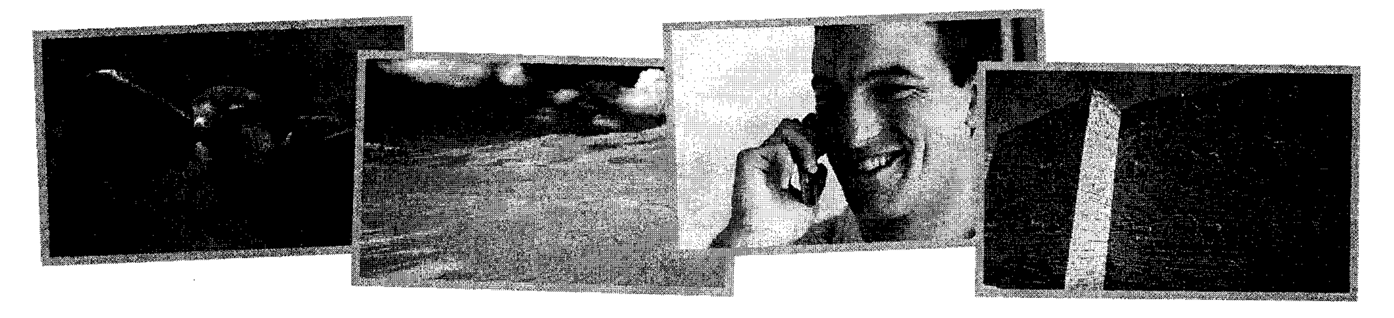
Yj lije in Alhamja S jee , djn' jj ?

Ye , ha ' jigh .

Check about your partner's:

- home
- father's job / mother's job
- brothers and sisters (how many? how old?)
- hobbies
- things they're good at
- likes and dislikes
- activities yesterday
- friends

Match the sentence halves. Then write the sentences and add question tags.



1 Babylon City	f	a)	an English name.
2 Al Kindi wrote		b)	deserts in Europe.
3 Falcons have got		c)	many books on Geometry, Medicine and Philosophy.
4 Most people didn't have mobile phones		d)	yellow eyes.
5 Pierre isn't		e)	Lebanese.
6 The famous singer Fairouz is		f)	~~is about 85 kilometres south of Baghdad.~~
7 There aren't any		g)	twenty years ago.

Example: Babylon City is about 85 kilometres south of Baghdad, isn't it?

Lesson 7

A **Write the verbs in the present perfect continuous.**

Example: You look hot. How long have you been working (work) in the garden?

1 She's tired because she ______________________ (not sleep) well recently.

2 Salwa's in the kitchen. She ______________________ (cook) for three hours now.

3 We're bored. We ______________________ (play) computer games all afternoon.

4 I can't find my glasses. I ______________________ (look for) them all day.

5 He's going to fail his exam. He ______________________ (not work) very hard.

B **Write sentences in the present perfect continuous with *for* or *since*.**

Examples: They are playing football. They started twenty minutes ago.
They've been playing football for twenty minutes.

She's writing letters. She started at two o'clock.
She's been writing letters since two o'clock.

1 I'm writing a poem. I started on Tuesday.

____

2 We're waiting for a bus. We started waiting at ten o'clock.

____

3 You're watching TV. You started an hour ago.

____

4 They're making Eid cakes. They started two days ago.

____

5 It's raining. It started two hours ago.

____

6 She's crying. She started crying ten minutes ago.

____

Imagine you are staying at Lake View Holiday Camp. Write a postcard to a friend saying what you have been doing and what your friends have been doing. Look at Student's Book page 11 for ideas. Write about 70 words. Use some of the phrases below.

Dear ..., I am having a great time at Lake View Holiday Camp. I've been ...
I've also been ... My friend has been ... Hope to hear from you soon,

Lesson 8

A Read the magazine article (A) on Student's Book page 12 again. Then complete each sentence below with a word from the article.

Example: The ___first___ Babylon International Festival was held in 1987.

1 There are __________ main theatres used for the Festival.

2 The Babylonian Theatre is the largest __________ in the city.

3 The Festival is a popular __________ event and is attended by newspaper, Internet and television journalists.

4 Ninimach Temple Hall is used for some of the smaller __________ in the Festival.

5 Poets, novelists and short-story writers come to __________ their work aloud and discuss it together.

6 There are lots of music performances, including folk music, musical theatre, __________ and ballet.

7 The theatres are all equipped with excellent __________ and sound equipment.

B 13 Listen and circle the word you hear.

1 pull/bull
2 pet/bet
3 pour/bore
4 pouring/boring
5 pair/bear
6 pin/bin
7 pack/back
8 port/bought
9 cap/cab
10 rope/robe

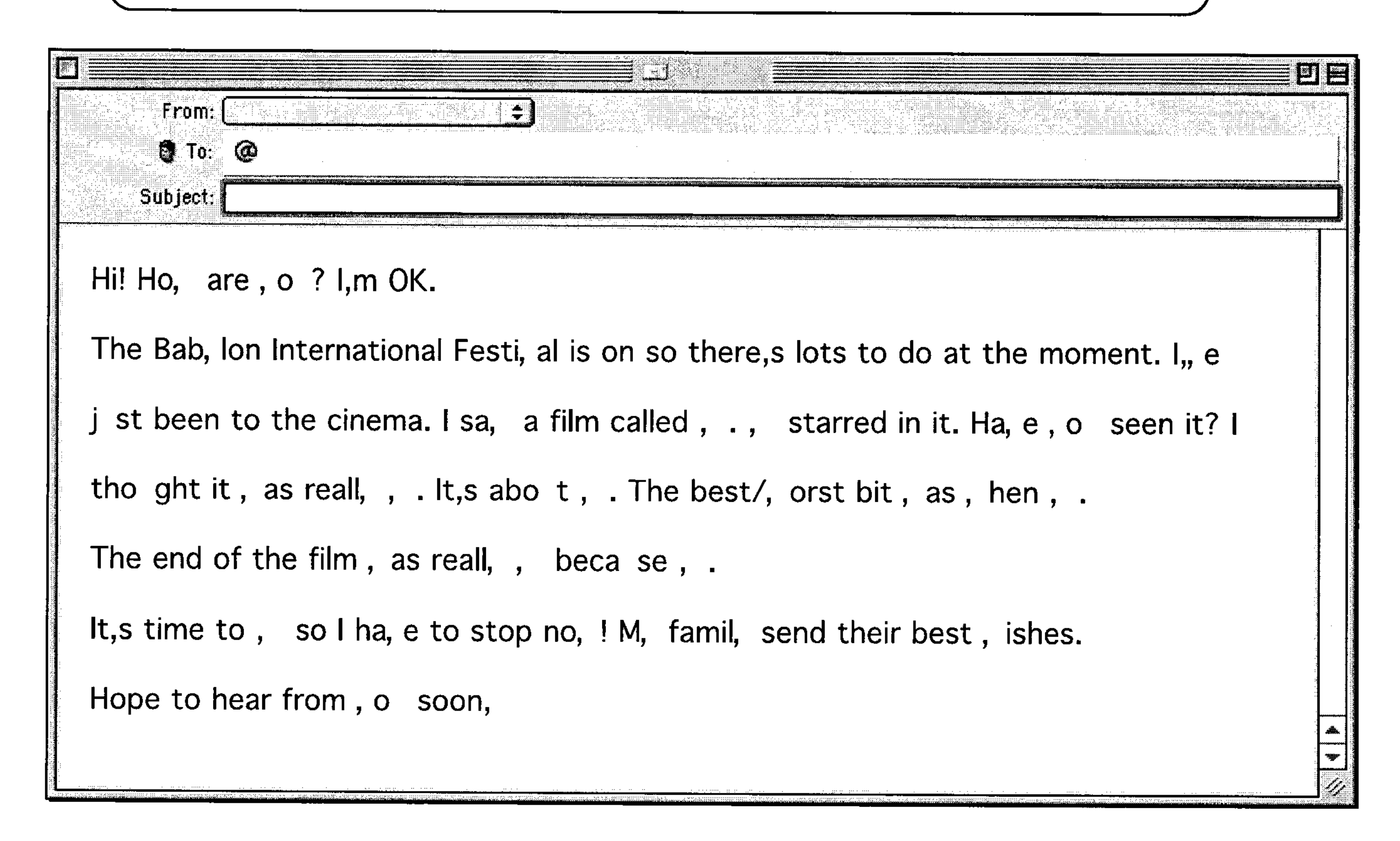
C Ⓘ⑭ **Listen and circle the word you hear.**

1 cup/cap
2 some/Sam
3 cut/cat
4 run/ran
5 tin/ten
6 Jim/gem
7 big/beg
8 bigger/beggar
9 lost/last
10 stop/step

Lesson 9

A **Write an e-mail to an English friend describing a film you saw recently. Use the notes and the words in the box to help you.**

boring	exciting	interesting	scary	excellent	sad	funny	terrible



From:
To: @
Subject:

Hi! Ho, are , o ? I,m OK.

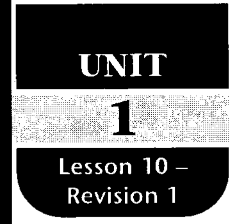
The Bab, lon International Festi, al is on so there,s lots to do at the moment. I,, e j st been to the cinema. I sa, a film called , . , starred in it. Ha, e , o seen it? I tho ght it , as reall, , . It,s abo t , . The best/, orst bit , as , hen , .

The end of the film , as reall, , beca se , .

It,s time to , so I ha, e to stop no, ! M, famil, send their best , ishes.

Hope to hear from , o soon,

B **Choose one of the events on the programme (C) on Student's Book page 13. Imagine you went to it. Write an e-mail to an English friend describing it. Write about 150 words.**



Lesson 10

Complete the sentences with prepositions from the box.

about from with in of

1 Are you excited ________________ the holidays?

2 I was really pleased ________________ my presents.

3 I'm sorry ________________ the mess in this room.

4 Layla looks ill. I'm worried ________________ her.

5 We've been watching TV for an hour. I'm bored ________________ it.

6 Are you afraid ________________ snakes?

7 Was she angry ________________ the letter?

8 You shouldn't be jealous ________________ Ammar. He has problems too.

9 I'm not interested ________________ history but I like geography.

10 You're very different ________________ your brother, aren't you?

Revision 1

A The paragraphs of this essay are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order by numbering them 1 to 4.

DESCRIBE A SPECIAL FESTIVAL OR CELEBRATION IN YOUR COUNTRY.

☐ For those three days there are processions of dancers and bands. Lorries drive slowly through the narrow streets carrying bands and sound systems. The music is very loud. Crowds of people stand on both sides of the streets watching the dancers and following them. The dancers have amazing costumes. You can see dancers dressed as birds, as ancient Egyptians, as flowers, as butterflies or even as flames. It's very colourful and there's lots to look at.

☐ About a million people come to Notting Hill Carnival every year. In fact, people call it Europe's biggest street party. The carnival takes place at the end of August in Notting Hill, in West London, but people from all over London join in. It's a Caribbean carnival with Caribbean music, dancing and food. It lasts three days - Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

☐ If you don't like crowds, you shouldn't go to Notting Hill Carnival. It's full of people and sometimes the streets are so crowded that you can't move. But if you want to dance in the streets, and enjoy a Caribbean celebration, this is the place for you.

☐ When you're tired of looking at dancers, you can try something at one of the food stalls. During carnival, there are lots of little stalls on the streets selling delicious hot and cold food. These stalls often have barbecues. Traditional carnival food includes coconuts, corn soup and barbecued chicken with rice and peas.

B **Write a list of festivals and celebrations in your country which you could write about, e.g., Eid, Independence Day, a wedding, etc.**

C **Work with a partner. Choose a festival or celebration you both want to write an essay about. Write a list of things to describe in the essay. The list can be in any order. It doesn't need detail yet.**

My cousin's wedding

clothes

what was special about the wedding?

food

guests

where was the party?

band / music / dancing

D **Decide on the order of topics in your essay. Use numbering.**

<u>My cousin's wedding</u>

clothes	4
what was special about the wedding?	5
food	2
guests	1
where was the party?	3
band / music / dancing	6

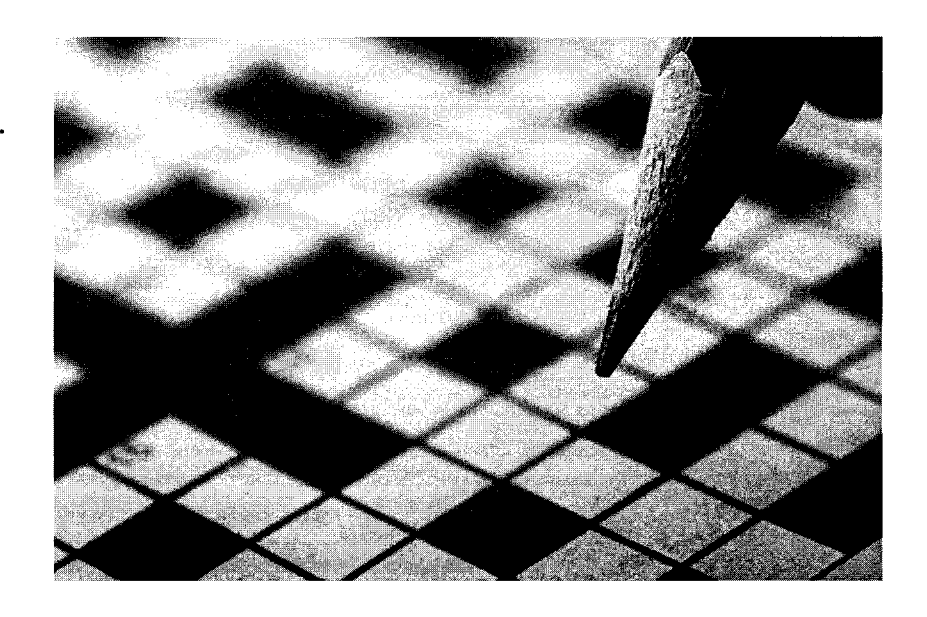
E **Write an introduction. This could give some background information, e.g., the origin or date of the festival / celebration you have chosen.**

F **Write the other paragraphs of the essay. Start a new paragraph for each new topic.**

Write the full essay in 100–150 words. Remember to add a conclusion. This could be your personal opinion of the festival or celebration. Add photos to your essay if you can.

Revision 2

Read the clues on the next page and write the answers in the crossword your teacher gives you. To help you, the muddled letters of each answer are given after each clue.



Across

4 The actors were brilliant and the music was excellent. It was a great ______. (*hows*)
5 Muslim women often wear one outside their home. (*live*)
6 The opposite of interesting. (*grinbo*)
10 There were horses, cars and musicians in the ______. (*rocpessoni*)
11 If everybody likes you, you are ______. (*rolupap*)
14 If you like meeting new people, you are ______. (*ablesioc*)
15 This person writes poetry. (*tope*)
16 This person's job is drawing or painting. (*stitra*)
20 People who don't like working are ______. (*ylaz*)
22 You see films in a cinema and plays in a ______. (*hetreat*)
23 Some people give their mother one of these on Mother's Day. (*snpeert*)
25 Artists show their work at an ______. (*hotbinexiit*)
26 If you like helping other people, you are ______. (*dink*)
27 Another word for frightened. (*creasd*)

Down

1 "Did you watch the ______ last night? The sky was beautiful."
"Yes, but my little brother was scared of the noise." (*krowsrife*)
2 A person whose job is writing books. (*werrit*)
3 My cousin is rich, beautiful and famous. I sometimes feel a bit ______ of her. (*sloujae*)
4 Fairouz is a famous Lebanese ______. (*resing*)
7 "How much money have you got in the bank?" "I'm not telling you. Don't be ______." (*onsy*)
8 My uncle is very ______. He gave my brother a car for his twentieth birthday. (*soungere*)
9 She can play the guitar, the piano and the oud. She is a great ______. (*canimuis*)
10 I'm happy to wait as long as you like. I am very ______. (*tinepat*)
12 I don't have enough money to buy clothes in that shop. Everything is too ______. (*pevenesxi*)
13 He's angry about something again. He is always very ______. (*dab-depermet*)
15 The actors were very good. At the end of the ______ we all stood up and clapped. (*yalp*)
17 He only thinks about himself. He is very ______. (*lefhiss*)
18 During the cultural ______ there are plays, films, concerts and exhibitions every day. (*lastifev*)
19 I'm ______. All my friends are out and there's nothing on TV. (*drobe*)
21 Does your mother get ______ if you come home late? (*ordriew*)
24 I've got a new Kadhim Al Sahir CD. You must listen to this ______. (*sgno*)

Test 1

A You will hear some information about the Babylon International Festival.
⑮ Listen and complete the leaflet.

BABYLON INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

The festival began in: ① (*write the year*) ____________.

This year's festival opens on: ② (*write the date*) ____________________

with ③ ____________ in Babylon City Centre at ④ (*write the time*) ____________ p.m.

Performances of the Shakespeare play ⑤ (*write the title*) ____________________

are at the Babylon Theatre on ⑥ (*write the day*) ____________.

The performance starts at ⑦ ____________ p.m.

Price for adults: ID ⑧ ____________

Price for children and students: ID ⑨ ____________

Exhibition of ⑩ ________________________ starts on:

⑪ (*write the day*) ____________ in the Ninimach Temple Hall. Times are from:

⑫ ____________ a.m. until ⑬ ____________ p.m. Entry is ⑭ ____________.

The exhibition is not open on ⑮ ____________.

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

bad-tempered	bored	easy-going	expensive	jealous
generous	lazy	popular	sociable	worried

1 I'm ____________. Let's go to the cinema.

2 Don't buy those pastries. Everything in that shop is too ____________.

3 My sister is very ____________. She never gets angry.

4 We were very ____________ when my grandfather was in hospital last month.

5 Calm down and stop shouting. There's no need to be ________________.

6 Adel always helps people and gives to charity. He is a very ________________ person.

7 Everybody wants to be Karim's friend. He is one of the most ________________ boys in my school.

8 My Aunt Farida invites her friends round all the time. She also loves meeting new people. She is very ________________.

9 Faris doesn't like you. I think it's because you always get better marks than him. He is probably ________________.

10 It's eleven o'clock in the morning and you're still in bed. Get up and stop being so ____________.

C Match the sentences. Then put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or present continuous.

1 Take your passport and papers with you.	f	**a)**	He always (work) there on Saturdays.
2 I don't need an umbrella.		**b)**	It (not rain) at the moment.
3 Mariam isn't eating anything.		**c)**	She never (have) breakfast.
4 I'm cold.		**d)**	That's why I (put) on my jacket.
5 Dan's at the shop.		**e)**	I (not wear) my glasses today.
6 I can't see the board.		**f)**	The police (often /stop) cars on that road.

The police often stop cars on that road.

____

____

____

____

____

D **Complete the questions with the correct tags.**

Example: *You live in Kirkuk,* __don't you__ *?*

1 Mark hasn't gone home yet, ______________?

2 There weren't many people at the park, ______________?

3 It's been raining, ______________?

4 I'm not making too much noise, ______________?

5 Ahmed doesn't wear glasses, ______________?

6 Halah has been ill for a week, ______________?

7 They're coming to stay next month, ______________?

8 It was terribly hot yesterday, ______________?

9 I don't look like my mother, ______________?

10 You've been swimming, ______________?

E **Complete the dialogue with the present perfect simple or the past simple.**

A: Can I borrow your English book?

B: I'm sorry, but I ① ______________ (take) it to school yesterday and ② ______________ (leave) it there. Where's yours? What ③ ______________ (you / do) with it?

A: I ④ ______________ (lose) mine. I ⑤ ______________ (look) everywhere for it but I ⑥ ______________ (not find) it yet.

B: Perhaps it ⑦ ______________ (fall) out of your bag when you were walking home from school this afternoon.

A: That's possible. I ⑧ ______________ (hear) a funny noise on my way home, but I ⑨ ______________ (not look) round because I ⑩ ______________ (not think) it was anything important.

Test 2

A **The paragraphs of this letter are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order by numbering them 1 to 7.**

4 King Street
Glasgow W6 9PQ
Scotland
2nd January

Dear Halima,

☐ After a few dances, we looked at the time. It was nearly midnight. We all stood in a circle looking at the clock. Ten seconds before midnight, we started counting: "Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one." We all held hands and sang the famous Scottish song 'Auld Lang Syne'. That means Old Times Long Ago. We went to bed at about two in the morning.

☐ After dinner, we pushed all the furniture to the side of the room to do Scottish dancing. My father and my brothers were all wearing their kilts - that's a kind of Scottish skirt that men wear for parties. And my Uncle Craig played the bagpipes. Bagpipes are a Scottish musical instrument. They make a strange sound a bit like a baby crying.

☐ Anyway, now I'm going to tell you all about our New Year's Eve celebrations. You probably know that New Year's Eve (evening) is on the 31st of December and New Year's Day is January 1st. Most people in Britain stay up until midnight on New Year's Eve. That's what we did.

☐ I must stop now. It's time for my first swim of the new year! Please write to me and tell me something about a traditional celebration or festival in your country.

1 Thank you very much for your New Year greetings. It was really nice to hear from you. I had a great time this New Year. We had a lot of relations visiting us from Australia so it was really special this year. I've only met my Australian cousins twice before. It's too far away for them to come to Britain very often.

☐ The next day was New Year's Day. I woke a bit tired after the late night and immediately started to think about New Year's resolutions. My brother has made a resolution to work harder at school. I have made two resolutions this year - one is to go swimming more often. The other is to visit my grandmother every week.

☐ We started our New Year's Eve party with a big meal - roast lamb, roast potatoes, carrots and lots of other vegetables. Then we had dessert. There was chocolate cake with ice-cream and apple pie. I ate too much!

All the best,
Kirsty

B **Answer these questions about the letter.**

1 Why was New Year better for Kirsty and her family this year?

____

____

2 What date is New Year's Day in Britain?

____

3 What did they have for dinner on New Year's Eve?

____

____

4 Why did they move the furniture to the side of the room?

____

5 What are bagpipes?

____

6 What did the family do at midnight? (two things)

____

____

7 What is a New Year's resolution? Explain in your own words.

____

____

C **Write a letter to a friend in Britain describing a traditional celebration in Iraq. Write about 150 words. Start like this.**

Dear ____________

You asked me to tell you about a traditional celebration in my country. I am going to tell you about ____________.

Further Practice 1

A **Role play – Student's Book page 16.**

Student B – Dialogue 1: Listen to Student A's part and choose the correct answers.

B jj ge a l nch bjeak a 12.30, djn' jj ?

Then j hj didn' jj jhjne me?

Wha dj jj mean?

Oh nj! I'je j jemembejed. I ' j i ched jff.

Ye , I haje. Abj an hj j.

Dialogue 2: Read your part and listen to Student A's part.

B: Have you been eating spaghetti?

A: ______________________________

B: You've got tomato sauce all round your mouth.

A: ______________________________

B: I am too. I've been working all day.

A: ______________________________

B: Painting my room.

A: ______________________________

B: Green and white. It looks great.

A: ______________________________

B: Of course. But I haven't finished yet.

B **Match the sentences (A to H) below to the gaps in the conversation.**

Mike: Is it a holiday? Everyone looks really happy.

Sa'eed: ① ______

Mike: Eid al Fitr? What's that?

Sa'eed: ② ______

Mike: So how exactly do you celebrate it?

Sa'eed: Well, ten days before the end of Ramadan, ③ ______

Mike: But what do you do on the big day itself?

Sa'eed: Well, ④ ______ and go to the mosque for prayers.

Mike: Then what?

Sa'eed: ⑤ ______ That's very important.

Mike: Do children get presents?

Sa'eed: Yes. ⑥ ______

Mike: What about food? Is there a special meal?

Sa'eed: There certainly is. ⑦ ______

Mike: And how do you greet each other on Eid al Fitr?

Sa'eed: ⑧ ______

Mike: Eid Mubarak, Sa'eed!

A first we put on our best clothes

B In fact, everyone in the family gives each other presents.

C It's the festival just after Ramadan.

D people start decorating their houses and buying presents.

E The whole family has a really big meal.

F We give money to charity.

G We say 'Eid Mubarak'.

H Yes, it's Eid al Fitr today.

C **⑯ Listen and check. Then practise the dialogue with a partner. Add your own questions and answers.**

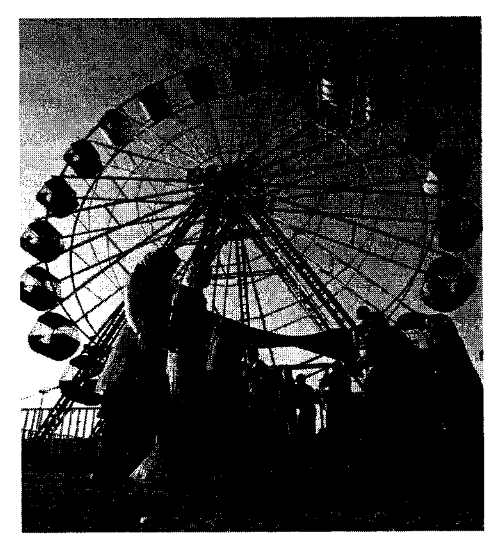
Wha dj jj allj haje fjjl nch a Eid?

Wha jje en haje jj had hi Eid?

Further Practice 2

A **Here are three more verses for the poem on Student's Book page 17. Write the lines from the box in the correct places.**

- The silver moon shows her slim face.
- Let's live life well in work and play.
- At Eid the fun goes on till late.



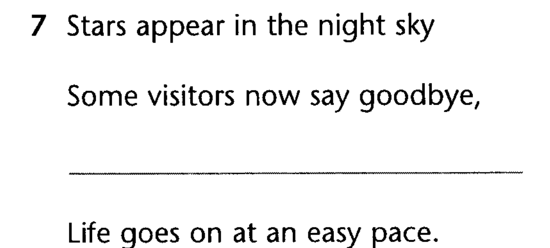
6 The sun sets in the evening sky,

It's almost time to say goodbye.

But stay a while and celebrate –

____





7 Stars appear in the night sky

Some visitors now say goodbye,

____

Life goes on at an easy pace.



8 Our future only God can say,

Tomorrow is another day.

____

Let's enjoy Eid in every way.

B **Look at these words from the poem written in phonemic script. Can you guess which words they are?**

1 /fa:st/
2 /pa:st/
3 /i:t/
4 /swi:t/
5 /stri:t/

C **Look at the list of words below. 🎧 ⑱ Listen and practise the pronunciation.**

start, father, card
meet, feet, see
boot, fruit, true
trap, hand, ankle
lot, dog, cost
sit, picture, magic

D **How are these words pronounced? 🎧 ⑲ Listen and check.**

1 half
2 map
3 fox
4 live
5 moon
6 traffic
7 please
8 clock

E **🎧 ⑳ Listen. When you hear the number, read out the word. Then listen and repeat.**

1 started
2 bossy
3 lose
4 sorry
5 weekend
6 anybody
7 happy
8 Ramadan

Write one more verse for the poem. It can go anywhere. It doesn't have to go at the end. It doesn't have to rhyme.

Lesson 1

A **Here are some of the things people said about communication. Use verbs from the box in the past simple to fill the gaps. 🎧 (22) Listen and check your answers.**

be	buy	call	get	give	go	not like	receive
say	send	start	take	tell	think		

Example: "My parents ___gave___ me a mobile phone for my birthday."

1 "Yesterday, for example, I (1) ____________ to my friend's house after school. I (2) ____________ my mother from the bus and (3) ____________ her I'd be late."

2 "I (4) ____________ a mobile from my father when I (5) ____________ secondary school."

3 "Yesterday I (6) ____________ this really nice photo of my brother Adel. He (7) ____________ it much. He (8) ____________ it was too close."

4 "I (9) ____________ my mobile with my own pocket money."

5 "They (10) ____________ it would be really useful. And they (11) ____________ right."

6 "Some of my friends (12) ____________ me birthday cards in the post, but I also (13) ____________ a few e-cards."

B **Match the words and write compound nouns.**

1 phone	phone game	computer
2 laptop	____________	~~game~~
3 mobile	____________	message
4 camera	____________	card
5 text	____________	money
6 pocket	____________	phone
7 birthday	____________	phone

C **🎧 (23) Listen and check your answers. Then listen and repeat.**

D **Work in pairs. Student A makes a true sentence using the past simple and a compound noun from Exercise B. Student B shows interest. Take turns.**

Student A: I didn't get any pocket money this week.

Student B: Bad luck! Why not?

Student A: My mother was annoyed with me.

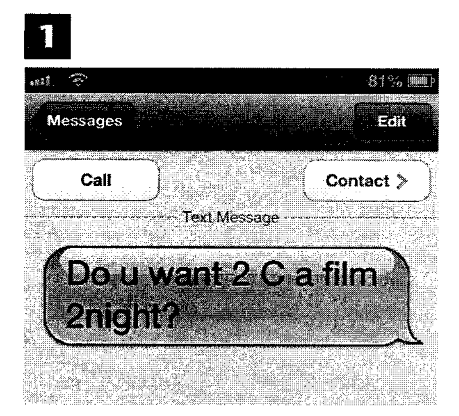
Student B: I played an amazing phone game yesterday.

Student A: Really? What was it called?

Student B: I can't remember. But I got a really high score.

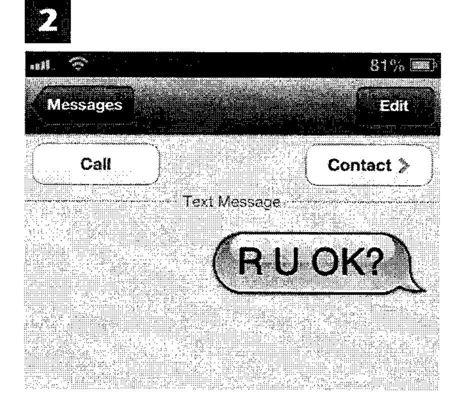
What do these text messages mean? Write them in normal English.

1



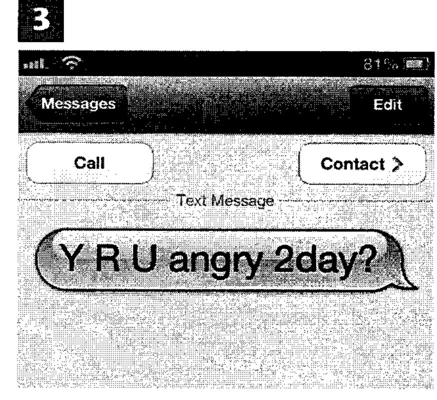
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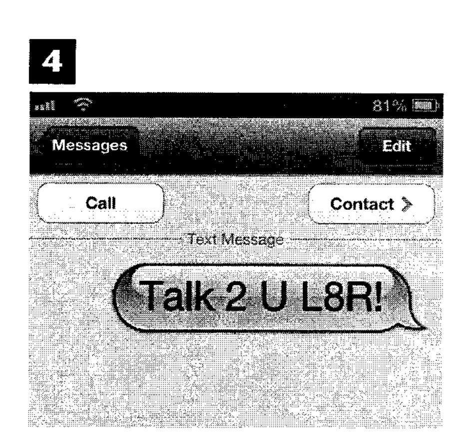
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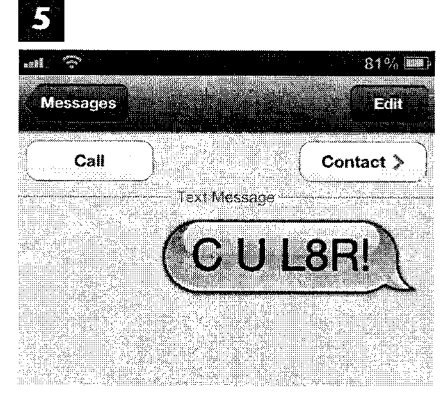
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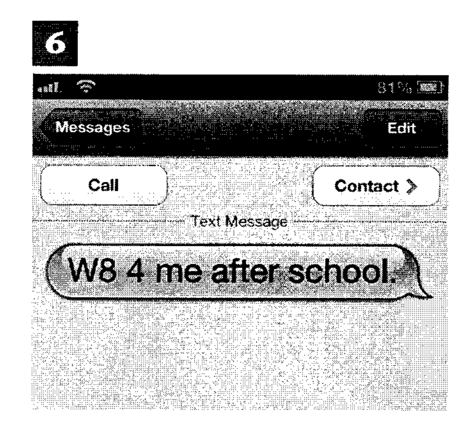
____

5



____

6



____

Lesson 2

A 🎧 25 **Listen and repeat.**

Hurry up!   Here!   Of course not.   How does it work?   It's simple.

B **Match the phrases to the pictures.**

a) click on the left-hand button

b) enter the code/the number

c) plug it in

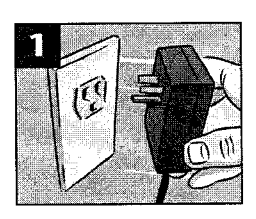
d) press the button

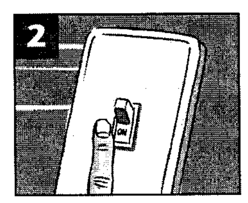
e) select a program

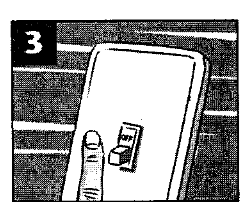
f) set the time

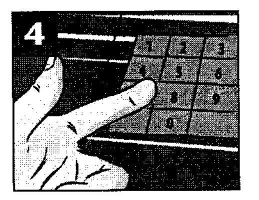
g) turn/switch it off

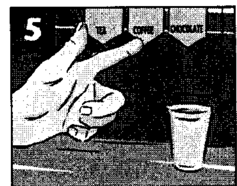
h) turn/switch it on

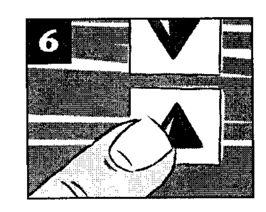


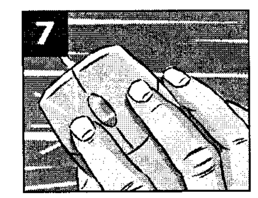


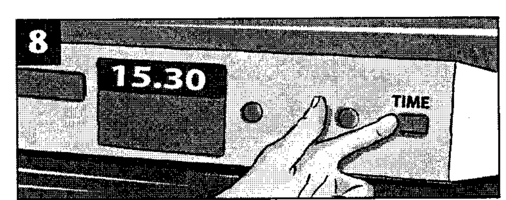












C **Match a word from each list and write the compound nouns. Check you know the meaning of each one.**

1 hair	hairdryer	camera
2 microwave	________	alarm
3 washing	________	booth
4 digital	________	control
5 computer	________	~~dryer~~
6 remote	________	machine
7 radio	________	point
8 cash	________	oven
9 photo	________	mouse

D **Work in pairs. Student A: Say a phrase from Exercise B.**
Student B: Name an item that goes with the phrase. Change roles.

Example: Student A: Click on the left-hand button.
Student B: A mouse.

E 26 **Listen and mark the stress on the words in bold.**

1 Whose is this **washing machine**?
Whose is this **old machine**?

2 Did she get lots of **birthday cards**?
Did she get lots of **pretty cards**?

3 How much **pocket money** did you get?
How much **foreign money** did you get?

4 I've just had a **long message** from him.
I've just had a **text message** from him.

5 Do you want to play a **different game**?
Do you want to play a **computer game**?

Match the phrases and complete the sentences. Add a comma (,) where necessary.

1 If he drinks coffee at night	*b*	a) stop the car.
2 My mother gets worried		b) he doesn't sleep.
3 If I use a hairdryer		c) if they don't get water.
4 Plants die		d) if you eat too many sweets.
5 Do some research on the Internet		e) if you go out in a boat?
6 Can you get a good signal on your mobile		f) if you have a problem?
7 If the water in the engine boils		g) if I don't phone her.
8 If the battery runs down		h) if you have time.
9 You get bad teeth		i) my hair looks nicer.
10 Who do you talk to		j) you can recharge it.

Lesson 3

A **Complete the instructions with the correct phrases. Then write the name of the object under each set of instructions.**

- click on the left-hand button.
- Enter your code carefully.
- Put your money
- If you don't like the programme
- Take your money
- Turn the seat
- If you want to turn the volume up
- put soap powder in the drawer.
- the machine sometimes keeps your card.
- Wait outside for your pictures.
- Your clothes are clean when it stops.

1 Move it on the desk with one hand. If you want to close a window on the screen, point the cursor at the cross and ① ______________________

____

2 Open the door and put the clothes in.
Close the door and ② ______________________
Select a programme. ③ ______________________

____

3 Point it at the TV. Press one of the buttons. Wait for a picture to come on the screen.
④ ______________________, press another button.
⑤ ______________________, press the up arrow.

____

4 Put your card in. ⑥ ______________________. If you enter it incorrectly, ⑦ ______________________
Select the amount you want. ⑧ ______________________ and your card.

____

5 Step inside and close the curtain. ⑨ ______________________ to get the right height. ⑩ ______________________ in the slot. Don't move when the red light comes on. ⑪ ______________________

____

B Work in pairs. Student A: Think of an object and give instructions on how to use it. Student B: Guess the object. Now change roles.

C Write instructions for one of these machines:

a photocopier   an MP3 player   a mobile phone   a microwave oven

Lesson 4

A Complete the summary of what happened to Rashid with words from the box.

and   Because of   Eventually   First   in my opinion
Some time later   that's how   then   When   While

① ____________ he was seven, Rashid's twin sister drowned. ② ____________ that, his mother never let him go swimming ③ ____________ by the age of 16, he still couldn't swim. ④ ____________ he decided to do something about his fear of water. ⑤ ____________ he wrote a letter to the problem page of a magazine, ⑥ ____________ he joined a swimming class for teenagers. And ⑦ ____________ he finally learnt to swim. ⑧ ____________ he went on holiday in Cornwall with his friend, Justin. ⑨ ____________ they were there, Rashid saved the life of a little girl who was in trouble in the sea. ⑩ ____________, this story shows that with courage you can overcome a difficult past.

B **Cover the summary on page 32. Prepare to summarize the story in your own words. In pairs, take turns saying one sentence each. Use linking words like the ones in the box in Exercise A.**

Imagine you are Justin. Write a letter to a friend who doesn't know Rashid. Tell him about Rashid rescuing the child at the beach. Use information in the texts and your imagination. Write about 150 words. Use the model below.

Dear ______________________________

Last summer I was camping in Cornwall with my friend Rashid. One day we were walking on the beach when ______________________________

____

____

In my opinion, Rashid was a real hero because his sister ______________

____

and he only learnt to swim ______________________________

A newspaper reporter ______________________________

____

I've kept a copy of the newspaper and I'll show it to you when I see you.

Bye for now,

Justin

Lesson 5

🎧 27 **Listen to three messages left on answerphones and answer the questions.**

Call 1

1 Who calls? *Josie* ______

2 Why? *She wants Nadia to come on a picnic on (date)* ______

3 Where to meet? ______

4 What time? ______

5 When should Nadia call back? ______

Call 2

1 Who does David want to speak to? ______

2 What is he calling about? ______

3 When would he like to come round? ______ or ______

4 What is his phone number? ______

Call 3

1 Where is the answerphone? ______

2 Why is nobody there to take the call? ______

3 Why is Salwa calling? ______

4 What is her phone number? ______

Lesson 6

A Match the phrases and write full sentences.

1 He was so angry	c	a)	we couldn't go out.
2 I was in such a rush		b)	I couldn't hear what she said.
3 It was raining so hard		c)	that he slammed the door.
4 It was such a lovely day		d)	that we couldn't have a conversation.
5 Her voice was so quiet		e)	that I forgot my purse.
6 The homework was so difficult		f)	that we went to the beach.
7 The place was so noisy		g)	that I gave up doing it.

Example: *He was so angry that he slammed the door.*

B Study the examples and write five more sentences with phrases from the box.

He ran so fast that nobody could catch him.

She wrote so fast she finished the letter in five minutes.

walked so slowly	spoke so quietly	worked so hard	played so badly

C Work in pairs. Student A: Choose a word from the box and ask a question with *What was it like?* Student B: Answer using the phrase *so/such ... (that)*. Then change roles.

wedding	hotel	party	exam	lesson	film	trip	house	weather	people

Example:

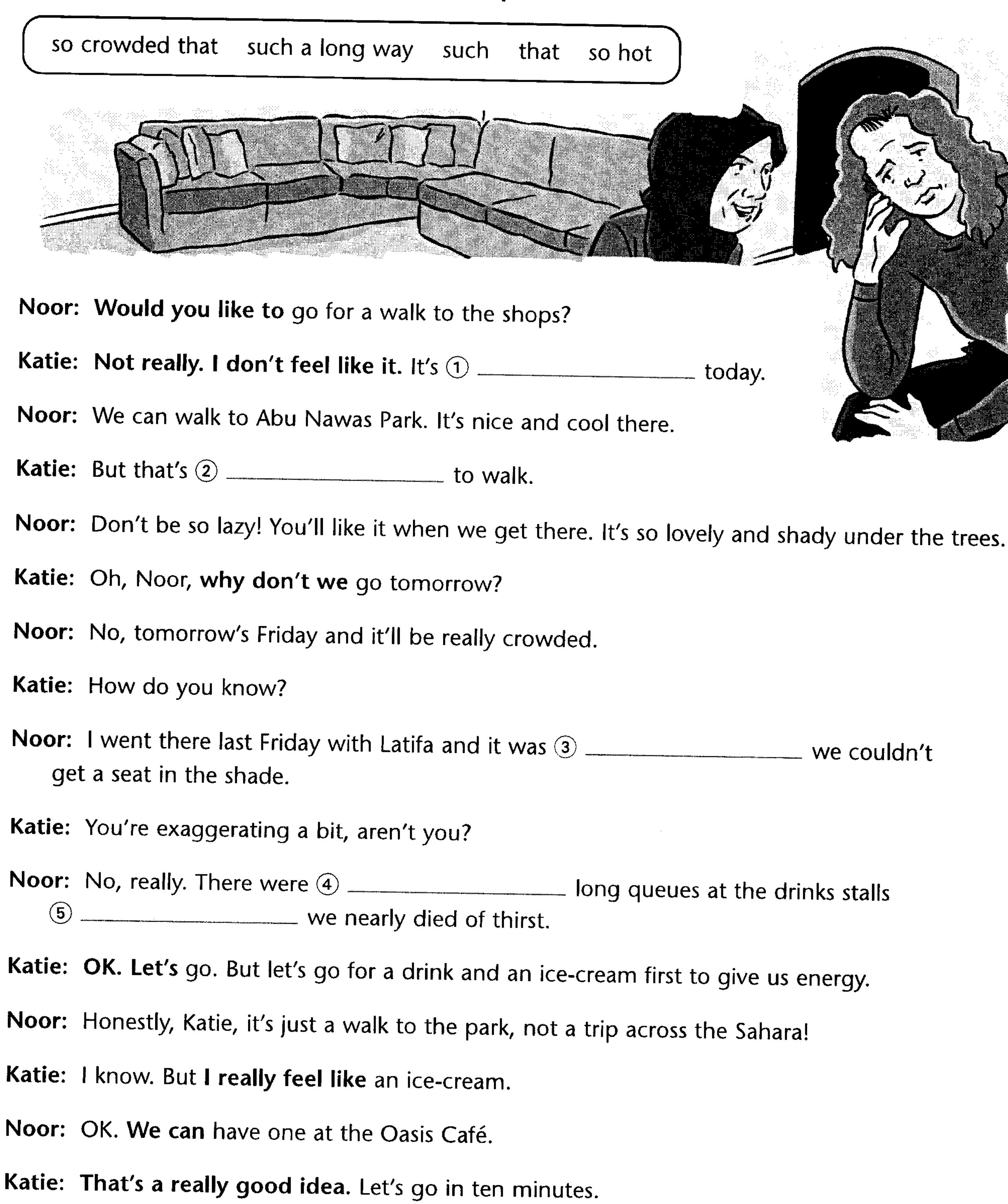
Student A: What was your cousin's wedding like?

Student B: The music was so loud that you could hear it in the next town!
OR I had such a good time that I didn't want to leave.

Lesson 7

A **Complete the conversation with words and phrases from the box.**

so crowded that	such a long way	such	that	so hot



Noor: **Would you like to** go for a walk to the shops?

Katie: **Not really. I don't feel like it.** It's ① ________________ today.

Noor: We can walk to Abu Nawas Park. It's nice and cool there.

Katie: But that's ② ________________ to walk.

Noor: Don't be so lazy! You'll like it when we get there. It's so lovely and shady under the trees.

Katie: Oh, Noor, **why don't we** go tomorrow?

Noor: No, tomorrow's Friday and it'll be really crowded.

Katie: How do you know?

Noor: I went there last Friday with Latifa and it was ③ ________________ we couldn't get a seat in the shade.

Katie: You're exaggerating a bit, aren't you?

Noor: No, really. There were ④ ________________ long queues at the drinks stalls ⑤ ________________ we nearly died of thirst.

Katie: **OK. Let's** go. But let's go for a drink and an ice-cream first to give us energy.

Noor: Honestly, Katie, it's just a walk to the park, not a trip across the Sahara!

Katie: I know. But **I really feel like** an ice-cream.

Noor: OK. **We can** have one at the Oasis Café.

Katie: **That's a really good idea.** Let's go in ten minutes.

B 🎧 28 **Listen and check your answers.**

C **Work in pairs. Make suggestions and respond to them, using the phrases in bold in the conversation in Exercise A. Use your own ideas or the suggestions in the box below.**

go bowling	go skating	go to the park	play football / tennis
go for a walk / to the cinema	visit a museum		
have a party / a coffee	stay at home and watch TV		



Would you like to go bowling this weekend?

Not really. I don't like bowling very much. Why don't we go to the cinema?

OK. That's a good idea.



D **Sometimes we link a consonant sound to the vowel sound that follows it.**
🎧 29 **Listen and mark the links in the sentences below.**

1 It's nice and cool there.

2 You'll like it.

3 We couldn't get a seat in the shade.

4 You're exaggerating a bit, aren't you?

5 There were such long queues at the drinks stalls.

6 Let's go for a drink and an ice-cream first.

7 It's just a walk to the park, not a trip across the Sahara!

8 But I really feel like an ice-cream.

E 🎧 30 **Listen and repeat the sentences.**

Lesson 8

A Find words or phrases in the texts on Student's Book pages 26/27 to match the definitions below.

Example: newest, most recent ______ latest

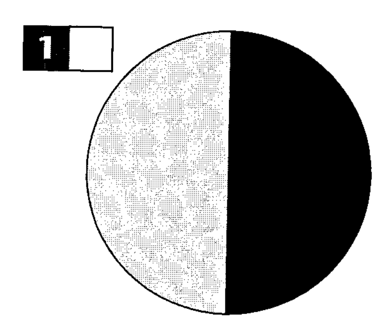
1 successful record ______
2 very big ______
3 exchange; give and take ______
4 open to everyone; opposite of private ______
5 information shown in numbers ______
6 questions to find out about people's opinions ______
7 often ______
8 look thoroughly ______
9 produce writing or photos on paper using a machine ______
10 articles that give opinions (about books, films, plays, etc.) ______

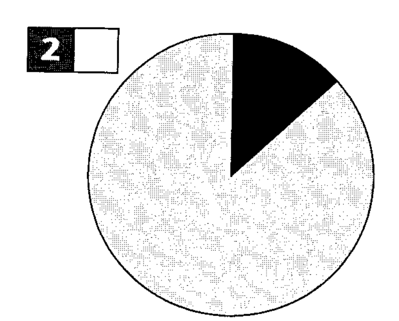
B Find the answers to these questions.

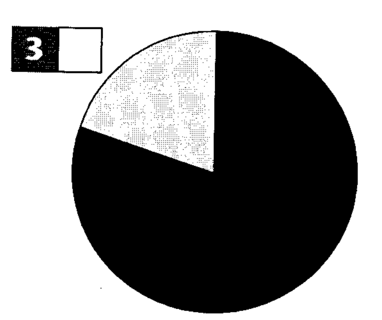
1 Who invented the Internet and where?
2 Who used it at first?
3 What do American teenagers use the Internet for?

C Match the pie charts to the titles.

a) US teenagers who use e-mail
b) US teenagers who don't ever use the Internet
c) US teenagers who have downloaded music







D **What are the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet? Discuss in groups. Use some of the phrases below.**

Agreeing
That's true.
I agree.
Yes, I feel the same about …
That's exactly what I think.
You're absolutely right.

Disagreeing
That's not true.
I don't see it that way.
No, that's not right.
I'm sorry, I can't agree with you about …
It's not true that …

Interrupting
Excuse me, could I just say something?
That's true, but …
Yes, but what about …?

Avoiding interruption
I've almost finished.
Just let me finish.
Can I just finish what I'm saying?

Lesson 9

A **Before you listen, name one good thing and one bad thing about advertising.**

B 31 **Listen and match two opinions to each speaker.**

Liam ☐ ☐

Jade ☐ ☐

Nahid ☐ ☐

Ryan ☐ ☐

1 Advertisements can be fun.

2 We pay for advertising whether we want to or not, every time we buy something.

3 Children need protection from advertising.

4 Advertisements should show smarter women.

5 Advertising gives useful information.

6 The government shouldn't allow cigarette advertisements.

7 Advertisements can make people spend too much money.

8 Advertising makes people unhappy with their own lives.

C Listen again and complete these sentences. (32)

1 People look at advertisements and they are not content ________________.

2 What do you mean ________________?

3 I think advertisements are a waste of ________________.

4 Without ads, we wouldn't know about ________________.

5 Do you think there's a bad side ________________?

6 Children are easy to ________________.

7 I don't like the way they use ________________.

D **Discuss in groups: Do you think there should be rules about advertising? What kind of rules? Use phrases from the box below.**

Giving opinions
In my opinion, … Personally, I think … It seems to me …

Asking opinions
How do you feel about …? What's your view on …? Do you agree that …?

Checking information
What do you mean exactly? Could you explain that point? Can you give us an example of …?

Explaining yourself
What I mean is … What I'm trying to say is … My point is that …

Lesson 10

A **Read the conversation on Student's Book page 28 again and answer the questions.**

1 Why is Ammar ringing Mrs Crosby?

____

2 Where have Dave and Rob gone?

____

3 How late are they?

____

4 What is surprising about Dave's behaviour?

____

5 In your opinion, why are Dave and Rob late?

____

B Complete the sentences with the past participle of the underlined words.

Example: I'm sure she was sad when her grandmother died.

She must have ___been___ sad when her grandmother died.

1 This essay is very long. I'm sure you took days to write it.

You must have ______________ days to write it.

2 He hasn't called me. Perhaps he lost my number.

He might have ______________ my number.

3 Their car is here. I'm sure they haven't gone out.

They can't have ______________ out.

Complete the sentences with *must have, might have* or *can't have* and the past participles of the verbs in brackets.

1 Someone phoned while you were out. I'm not sure, but it

______________________ (be) someone from your office.

2 Somebody has stolen my pearls. The front door is still locked, so the thief

______________________ (come) through the open window.

3 "I saw all the tourist attractions when I went to America."

"You ______________________ (see) everything. You were only there for a week."

4 "Where's my letter from Janet?"

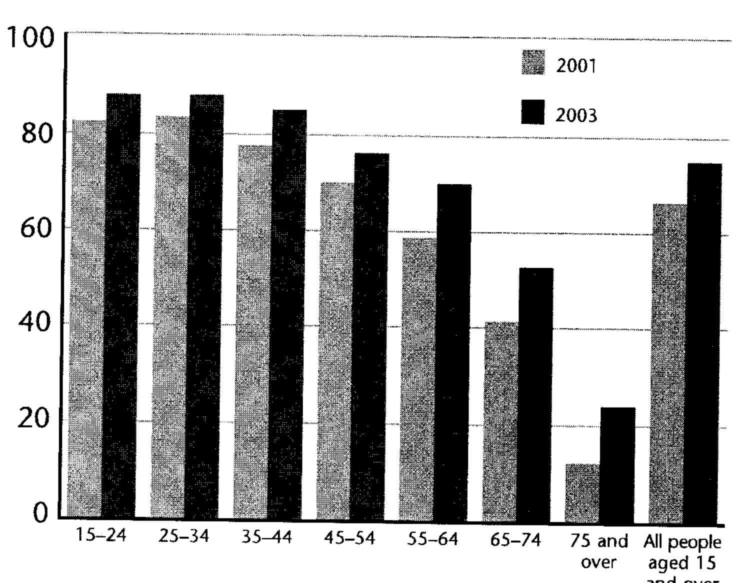
"I'm not sure, but I ______________________ (throw) it away by mistake."

Revision 1

A **Look at the table and the graph and answer the questions below.**

Percentage of people aged 15 and over who use mobile phones in the United Kingdom

Ages	2001	2003
15–24	83%	88%
25–34	84%	88%
35–44	78%	85%
45–54	70%	76%
55–64	59%	70%
65–74	41%	53%
75 and over	13%	24%
All people aged 15 and over	67%	75%



1 What percentage of all adults aged over 15 used mobiles in 2001?

2 What was the percentage in 2003?

3 What was the increase in mobile use for all adults in these two years?

4 Which two age groups used mobile phones the most in 2001?

5 Which age group used mobile phones the least in 2001?

6 Which two age groups used mobile phones the most in 2003?

7 In which age group did mobile phone use grow the most between 2001 and 2003?

8 By how much did it increase in this age group?

9 In which age group did mobile phone use increase the least between 2001 and 2003?

10 By how much did it increase in this age group?

- Do you think there is a similar pattern of mobile use in your country?
- Guess the number of mobile phone users in your class.
- Now check and write down the correct number. Work out the percentage of mobile phone users in your class (divide the number of mobile users by the total number of pupils in the class).

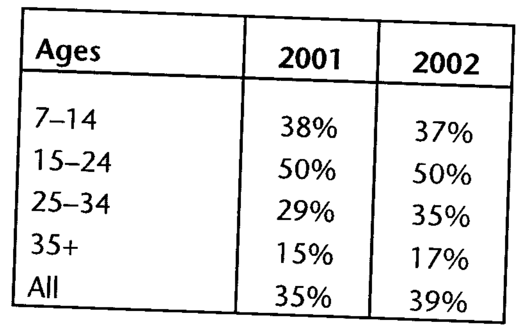
B **Put the information from the graph and the table in the report by choosing the correct words and completing the spaces.**

The use of mobiles among ① *adults/children* in the UK ② *rose/fell* by ③ ________% between the years ④ ________ and ⑤ ________. 25- to ⑥ ________ -year-olds were the ⑦ *biggest/lowest* users over this period, closely followed by ⑧ ________ to ________ -year-olds. In 2001, ⑨ ________% of 25- to 34-year-olds were using mobile phones, and 83% of the age group ⑩ *below/above* them. By 2003, this ⑪ *rose/fell* to ⑫ ________% for both those age groups. The lowest use of mobiles over this period was by adults aged over ⑬ ________. However, among older adults, use increased sharply, going ⑭ *up/down* by 11% and 12% among all adults aged over ⑮ ________. Among the youngest adults, use of mobiles rose less dramatically, as we have seen.

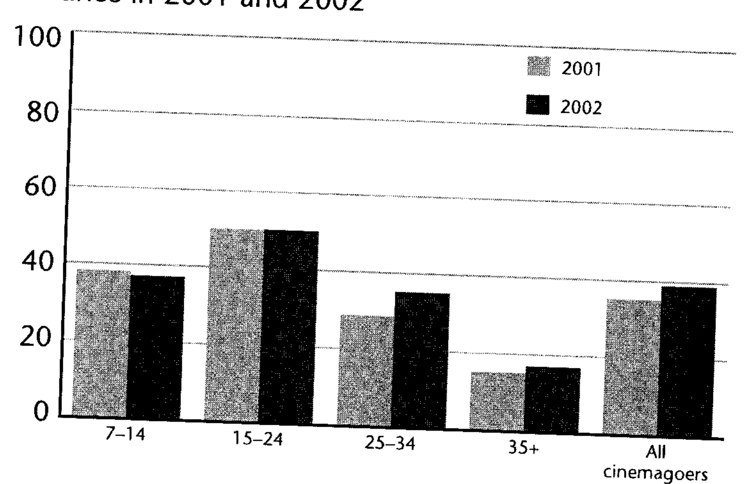
In Iraq, the pattern of mobile use is probably ⑯ similar/different. ⑰ ________% of this class, where the age group is ⑱ ________ to ⑲ ________, are mobile phone users.

C **Study the graph and the table showing cinema attendance in the UK in 2001 and 2002. Put the information in a short report by choosing the correct words and filling in the spaces.**

UK cinema attendance in 2001 and 2002



Ages	2001	2002
7–14	38%	37%
15–24	50%	50%
25–34	29%	35%
35+	15%	17%
All	35%	39%



The total cinema attendance of all ① ________ and children aged ② *over/under* seven in the UK ③ *rose/fell* by 4% between the years 2001 and ④ ________. The ⑤ *biggest/smallest* ⑥ *increase/decrease* in attendance was among 25- to 34-year-olds. It was ⑦ ________%. Attendance among ⑧ ________ to ________-year-olds didn't change. The attendance of over 35-year-olds went ⑨ *up/down* by ⑩ ________%. Among children aged seven to ⑪ ________, attendance ⑫ ________ by 1%.

Revision 2

A **All the vowels are missing in the words below. Read the clues and write the complete words.**

Making machines work

1 PSTN	*Which ... should the switch be in: up or down?*	position
2 PLG	*You have to ... in the machine to make it work.*	______
3 PRSS	*... the red button and the lift will come.*	______
4 SLCT	*Another word for* choose.	______
5 TRN	*Please ... the air conditioning on. It is too hot in here.*	______
6 FX	*Another word for* repair.	______

Adjectives

7 RGH	*The opposite of* calm *(to describe the sea).*	______
8 LNLY	*You feel ... if you spend too much time alone.*	______
9 SFL	*A dictionary is very ... when you are learning a language.*	______
10 WRNG	*The opposite of* correct.	______
11 CRWDD	*Full of people.*	______
12 FT	*Healthy.*	______

Internet

13 ML	*A message you send using the Internet.*	______
14 DWNLD	*To copy information from the Internet onto a computer.*	______
15 NLN	*When you connect to the Internet, you go ....*	______
16 SRF	*To ... the net means to visit one website after another.*	______
17 WBST	*A set of pages about a particular topic on the Internet.*	______
18 LNK	*A ... on the Internet connects to another page.*	______

B **Write the missing letter at the beginning and the end of each word. The clues will help you.**

1 *Could you … on a minute? I'll see if she is in.* _OL_
2 *I didn't break my leg when I fell over yesterday but I … it.* _UR_
3 *When someone dies in the water because they can't swim, they ….* _ROW_
4 *Don't … about me. I will be all right.* _ORR_
5 *If you … time, it means that you aren't doing anything good with your time.* _AST_
6 *Another word for wait. 'Don't …, do it today.'* _ELA_
7 *When you want someone to be quick, you tell them to … up.* _URR_
8 *"What did Edison …?" "The electric light bulb and a lot of other things."* _NVEN_
9 *These cakes … nuts. They have nuts in them.* _ONTAI_
10 *There were so many cars on the road. The … was terrible.* _RAFFI_
11 *You can send a text … using a mobile phone.* _ESSAG_
12 *Have you read the … about sharks in today's newspaper?* _RTICL_

Test 1

A **You will hear some information about a sports club. (34) Listen and complete the notes.**

Palm Trees Sports Club

Swimming pool: outdoor Length: ① ________ metres
Classes offered: ② ________ ③ ________ ④ ________
Number of tennis courts: ⑤ ________ (outdoor); ⑥ ________ (indoor)
Weekdays club opens: ⑦ ________ *club closes:* ⑧ ________
Weekends club opens: 8 a.m. *club closes:* 9 p.m.
Price: (full) ⑨ ________ a month; (students) ⑩ ________ a month
If you join before ⑪ ________, you get ⑫ ________ free guest passes.
Information pack for: Name: Adam ⑬ ________
Address: ⑭ ________ King Street, London
Postcode: ⑮ ________

B Complete the sentences with words from the box.

crowded	hurry	hurt	rough	surf	waste

1 The sea was so ____________ that we couldn't go swimming.

2 The restaurant was so ____________ that we couldn't get a table.

3 If you ____________ the Internet, you can find all kinds of information.

4 Don't ____________ time watching rubbish on TV.

5 Did you ____________ yourself when you fell over?

6 If you don't ____________ up, we'll miss the plane.

C Match the words to make compound nouns.

1 text *message* — card

2 hair ____________ — club

3 web ____________ — dryer

4 sports ____________ — guard

5 coast ____________ — ~~message~~

6 post ____________ — site

D Write each sentence with one verb in the past simple and one verb in the past continuous.

1 How fast (you/drive) when (you/hit) the tree?

____

2 Where (the little girl/play) when (the wave/pull) her into the water?

____

3 (They/stand) at the bus stop when (they/see) a strange bird.

____

4 (Somebody/take) my wallet while (I/not look).

____

E Match the phrases and write sentences in the zero conditional.

1 the machine only (work)
2 she (not sleep) very well
3 the phone (ring)
4 she (know) the answer
5 you (press) the button
6 we (lose) a mark.

a) please (not answer) it
b) she (drink) coffee at night
c) she always (shout) it out
d) nothing (happen)
e) ~~you (plug) it in~~
f) we (make) a spelling mistake

1 The machine only works if you plug it in.
2 ____________________
3 ____________________
4 ____________________
5 ____________________
6 ____________________

F Match the sentence halves. Then join them with *so/such … that.*

1 The test was easy [b]
2 It was a windy day [ ]
3 She has a lot of problems. [ ]
4 It was an expensive restaurant. [ ]
5 He woke up late. [ ]
6 They were difficult questions. [ ]

a) We decided to eat somewhere else.
b) Everyone got 100%.
c) We couldn't answer them.
d) He missed the first lesson.
e) She doesn't know what to do.
f) We decided not to go out in the boat.

1 The test was so easy that everyone got 100%.
2 ____________________
3 ____________________
4 ____________________
5 ____________________
6 ____________________

Test 2

A **Read the article and match the sentences (a to f) to the spaces (1 to 6).**

a) And every year there are more things you can do with a mobile phone.

b) It took up a lot of space in the boot of a car and it was very expensive.

c) Mobile phones can cause problems as well.

d) So it wasn't a very useful thing and only the Swedish police had it.

e) Today, mobile phones are small, light and easy to use.

f) Without a doubt, mobile phones can be very useful and can even save lives.

MOBILE PHONES

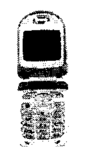
The first mobile phone was used by the Swedish police in 1946. It wasn't anything like today's mobile phones. It was only 'mobile' because it wasn't plugged in. It didn't even have its own battery. It used the car battery. After six calls, the car battery was flat. ① ____.

The first public mobile phone network, called ARP (AutoRadioPuhelin, or Car Radio Phone in English), was made in Finland in 1978. The equipment was very heavy. ② ____.

③ ____. There are more than 1.5 billion mobile phones in use in the world. That means that about 25% of the world's population has a mobile phone. One reason the use of mobiles is rising so sharply is that they are becoming popular in China, India and Russia. These three countries have very big populations. In China there are now 310 million users – about 25% of the total population. India has 44.5 million users and Russia has 60 million users.

④ ____. After the earthquake and tsunami in December 2004, hundreds of people were found and rescued in Sri Lanka because of their mobiles. Rescue workers were able to trace them even when the people did not know where they were. Families could get in touch with loved ones using mobile phones when landlines were no longer working.





⑤ ____. Of course, it can be very annoying when someone's mobile phone rings in a film, a concert or even an exam because the owner has forgotten to turn it off. But there are much more serious problems. A lot of car accidents have been caused by drivers talking on their mobiles. In most countries it is now illegal to use a mobile while driving a car unless it is 'hands-free'. (That means that you don't hold the mobile in your hand.) But many people think that even hands-free mobile phones are dangerous in cars. They say that drivers don't think about the road and the traffic if they are talking on a mobile. They say it is different from talking to another person in a car. Another person in the car can see the traffic problems and will stop talking when the driver is in difficulty. But someone on the phone can't see the driver's situation.





Love them or hate them, mobile phones are here to stay. ⑥ ____. You can use them to make videos, take photos, connect to the Internet and send e-mails, download music and even watch TV. They are completely different from the Swedish police mobiles of 1946!

B **Answer these questions. Write full sentences each time.**

1 Where was the first mobile phone used and when?

____

2 Why wasn't it very useful?

____

3 Which country has the most mobiles – China, India or Russia?

____

4 And which of those three countries has the fewest mobiles?

____

5 Why were mobiles especially useful after the tsunami? Give two reasons.

____

____

6 Why is it dangerous to use even a hands-free mobile when driving? Explain in your own words.

____

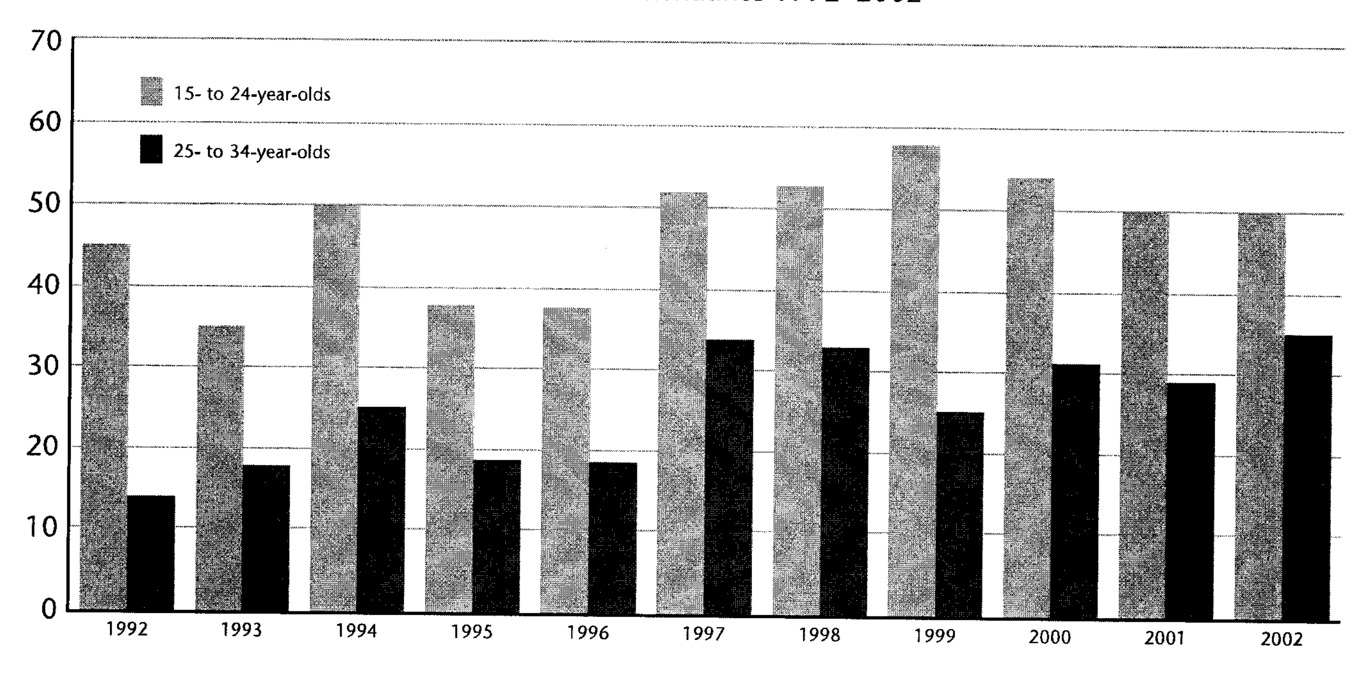
____

C **Use the table and the graph about cinema attendance to complete the sentences on the next page.**

UK cinema attendance 1992–2002

	15- to 24-year-olds	25- to 34-year-olds
1992	45%	14%
1993	35%	18%
1994	50%	25%
1995	38%	19%
1996	38%	19%
1997	52%	34%

	15- to 24-year-olds	25- to 34-year-olds
1998	53%	33%
1999	58%	25%
2000	54%	31%
2001	50%	29%
2002	50%	35%



1 Cinema attendance among 15- to 24-year-olds has been higher than attendance among (*write the age group*) 25- to 34-year-olds since (*write the year*) 1992.

2 The highest cinema attendance was by (*write the age group*) ____________ in (*write the year*) ____________.

3 The lowest cinema attendance (*complete the sentence in the same way as number 2 above*) ____________.

4 The attendance of the younger age group was double (2x) that of the older age group in (*write the three years*) ____________ ____________ and ____________.

5 1999 was the year when the most 15- to 24-year-olds (*complete the sentence*) ____________.

6 2002 was the year when the most (*complete the sentence*) ____________.

7 Between 1994 and 1995, cinema attendance among 15- to 24-year-olds dropped by (*write a percentage*) ____________.

8 The biggest rise in attendance from one year to the next, for the younger age group, was between (*write the 2 years*) ____________ and ____________.

9 Since 2000, attendance by 15- to 24-year-olds (*complete the missing part of the sentence*)
______________________________ by 4%.

10 Since 1992, attendance (*complete the missing part of the sentence*) ______________
______________________________ by 21%.

11 Between 1999 and 2000 (*complete the sentence in one way*) ______________
______________________________.

12 Between 1999 and 2000 (*complete the sentence in another way*) ______________
______________________________.

Further Practice 1

Work in pairs. Use the structures and phrases on Grammar and Functions Reference page 107 to make conversations for the situations below.

Example:

- You look out of the window and you see a beautiful white horse in your garden.



It must have escaped from the foo.

It can't have. They don't keep horses in the foo.



- You hear a very loud noise in the street. You look outside and see a big piece of wood lying in the middle of the road.
- You hear a noise in your kitchen at night. You get up and look in the kitchen but everything seems normal.
- The road you usually take on your way home from school is closed. You can see there are three police cars parked in it.

Further Practice 2

A **Read the advertisements in Further Practice 2 (Student's Book page 31) again. Make up names for the following products. Choose a product and write an advertisement. Use an imperative and a zero conditional in your advertisement.**

- a chocolate bar
- a magazine
- a new kind of toothpaste
- a restaurant

B **Look at the vowel combinations below. How do you think they are pronounced? 🎧 ㉟ Listen and check. (There may be more than one answer!)**

1 au
2 ee
3 oo
4 eu
5 ou
6 ai

C **Look at the words below. 🎧 ㊱ Listen and practise the pronunciation.**

about, correct, American

turn, bird, person

water, court, or

foot, put, would

but, cut, come

D **How do you think you pronounce these words? 🎧 ㊲ Listen and check.**

1 turn
2 foot
3 nut
4 person
5 more
6 taught
7 become
8 sister
9 couldn't
10 worry

E 🎧 ㊳ **Listen. When you hear the number, read out the word. Then listen and repeat.**

1 football

2 funny

3 dirty

4 enough

5 understood

6 floor

Lesson 1

A **Use words from each box to make six phrases. You can use two colours if you want.**

a an the my your

old expensive nice pretty dangerous strange funny big small

green yellow red blue black white grey pink purple

car shirt shoes eyes fish cat bus carpet

Example: an old black and white bus

1 ______________________________

2 ______________________________

3 ______________________________

4 ______________________________

5 ______________________________

6 ______________________________

B **Work in pairs. Look at the pictures on page 34 of the Student's Book.**
Student A: Choose one of the animals. Don't tell your partner which one you've chosen. Describe the animal.

It's a big black animal. It's ver strong. It has small e es and a horn on its nose.

Here are some useful words:

fur tail fin stripe horn smooth flat

Student B: Listen to your partner's description. Say the name of the animal.

It's the black rhino.

Now change over.

Lesson 2

A **Read the questions and find the answers on Student's Book page 35 as quickly as you can.**

1 Which animal is eaten by some people?

2 Which animal eats bamboo?

3 Which animal eats cows?

4 Which animal is used in medicine?

5 There are less than four hundred of which animal?

B **Read the factfiles again. Complete the table by ticking (✓) the correct columns.**

Example: *Hunting gorillas is against the law, but illegal hunters still kill them.*

How to save endangered species

	stop hunting	breed in zoos	cut pollution	protect habitat
right whale				
giant panda				
mountain gorilla	✓			
tiger				

C **Look at the completed table and write four more sentences with *must*.**

Examples: If we want to save the tiger, we must protect its habitat.

If we want to save the giant panda, we must breed it in zoos.

1 ______

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

D **Read the description.**



The rhino is a big black animal with small eyes and a horn on its nose. It must be very strong. It looks dangerous, but I think it's beautiful. It's hard to believe that it really exists – it looks like something from a storybook.

Do you know the rule?

look + adjective	***look like*** + noun
That car looks very old.	Your eyes look like stars.

E **Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box. You can use each more than once.**

look	look like	looks	looks like

Example: The teacher <u>looks</u> very angry. What's the matter with her?

1 My cat ________________ a tiger.

2 Fuad ________________ very tired today.

3 Your brother ________________ a businessman.

4 That book ________________ interesting. Have you read it?

5 People say that I ________________ my father.

6 Those elephants ________________ ill. Why are they lying down?

Choose two of the animals on Student's Book page 34. Write descriptions. Give some facts and your own opinion.

Lesson 3

A Join the phrases to make first conditional sentences.

1 If everybody comes,	Aziz won't wait for us.
2 If I fail the exam,	you will get very thirsty.
3 If you don't take drinks with you,	I'll give you a place in the team.
4 If I become captain,	I will be really disappointed.
5 If the car breaks down,	Waleed won't know how to fix it.
6 If the guests want more ice-cream,	Nadia will go down to the shop and get it.
7 If you don't enjoy this book,	bring it back, and I'll lend you another.
8 If we are late,	there will be 38 people at the party.

B 40 Read and listen to this sentence.

If you call Mariam, she will help you with the homework.

41 Listen and repeat the sentences.

If the tickets are too expensive, we won't go to the concert.

If the shops are shut, I'll be annoyed.

C Work in pairs. You are going on a camping trip in the desert. One of you is worried about the trip. Ask and answer questions. Use the phrases in the boxes and your own ideas.

someone is sick the car breaks down our mobile phones don't work it is too hot we run out of water	phone Nasser's mother fix it use a radio find some shade and drink lots of water go home

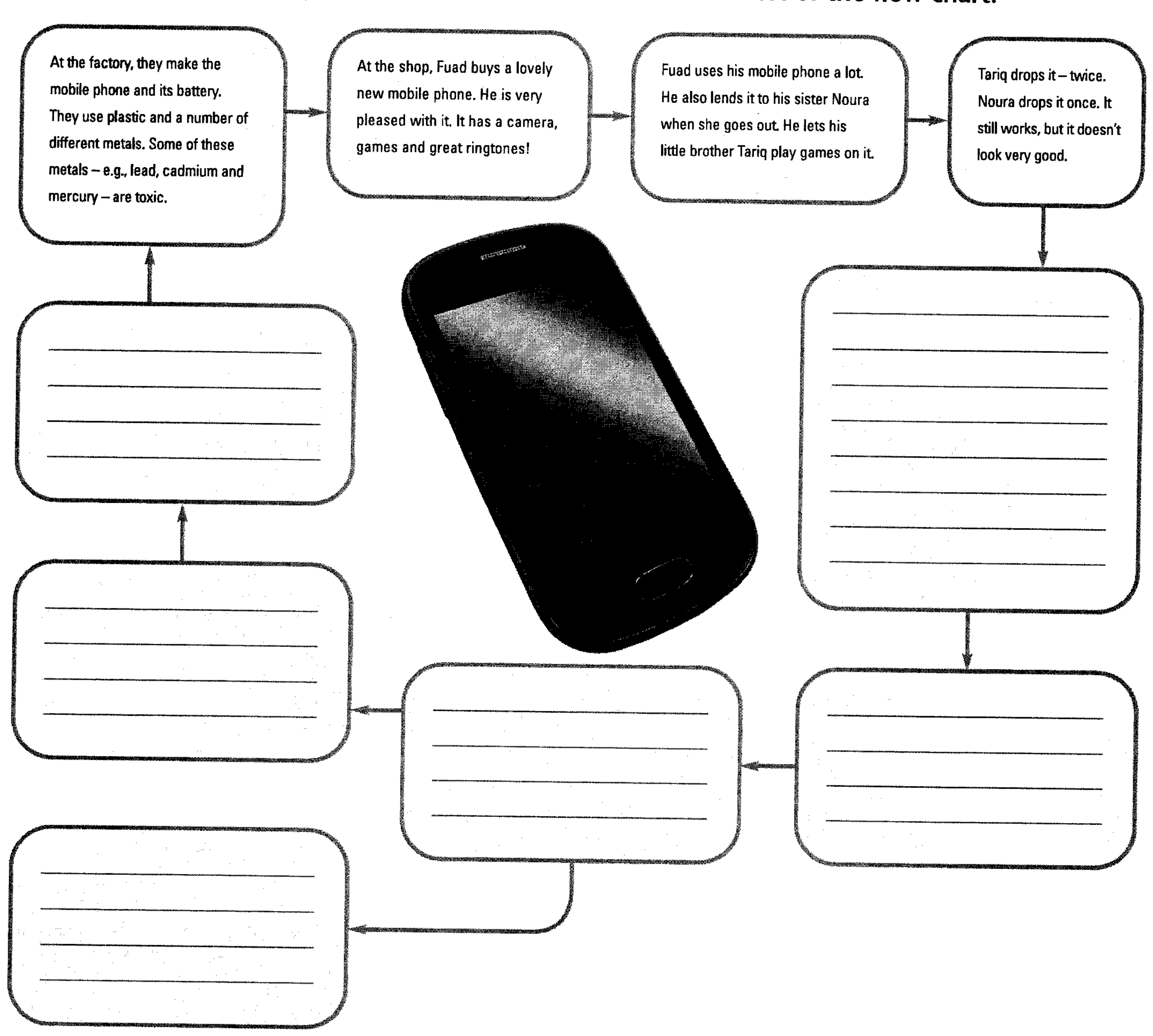
What will we do if someone is sick?

If someone is sick, we will phone Nasser's mother. She's a doctor.

Lesson 4

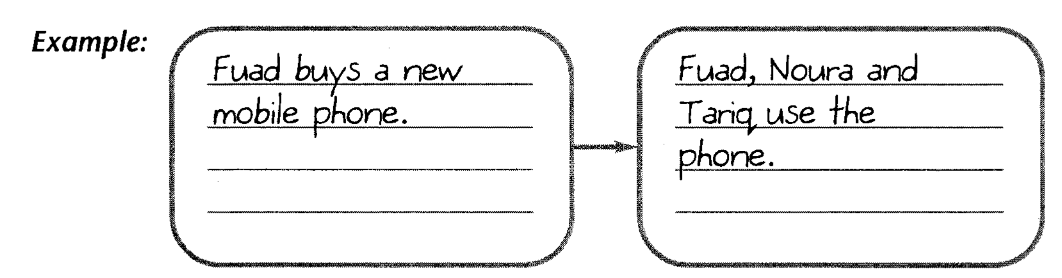
recycle /riːˈsaɪkəl/ *verb* – to reuse, to use again; things or parts of things are often recycled in a factory: *newspapers are recycled to make new paper.*

A **Can mobile phones be recycled? 42 Discuss the question with a partner, then listen and check. As you listen, take notes. Then fill in the rest of the flow chart.**



B Copy the flow chart in your notebook. Write one phrase in each box.

Example:



C Work in groups. Take it in turns to describe the life cycle of the mobile phone, including recycling. Close your Activity Books. Use your copy of the flow chart to help you with your description.

Lesson 5

A Complete the article with words from the box.

bigger	metal	throw	work	thousands	process	environment	destroying	cheap

Why we should recycle

by Professor Khaled Al Jaber

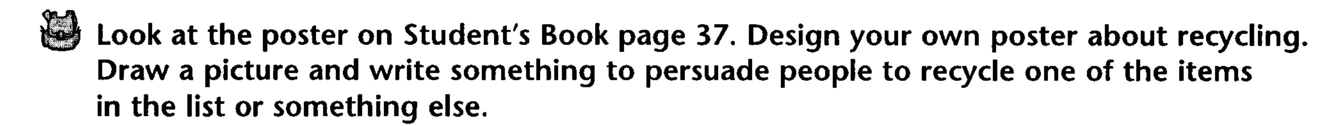
People ask, 'Why should we recycle things?' They say that recycling makes a lot of extra ① ____________ – we have to take our rubbish to different bins. And things like paper and glass are ② ____________, so what's the problem? Well, I say to those people: there are two good reasons why we should recycle paper, glass, ③ ____________ – and perhaps other things, too. The first reason is this: the rubbish dumps near our towns and cities are getting ④ ____________ every year. These dumps are dirty and dangerous. We are ⑤ ____________ the beauty of our country.

The second is an economic reason: let's take paper as an example. To make paper, they cut down trees in Norway or Canada, a very long way away. They make the paper, and then they carry it ⑥ ____________ of miles to us – that uses a lot of oil. We use the paper once, and then we ⑦ ____________ it away. Instead, we should use the old paper to make new paper; it is a cheap and easy ⑧ ____________. If we do this, we will save money and protect the ⑨ ____________.

B 🎧 ㊸ Listen and check your answers.

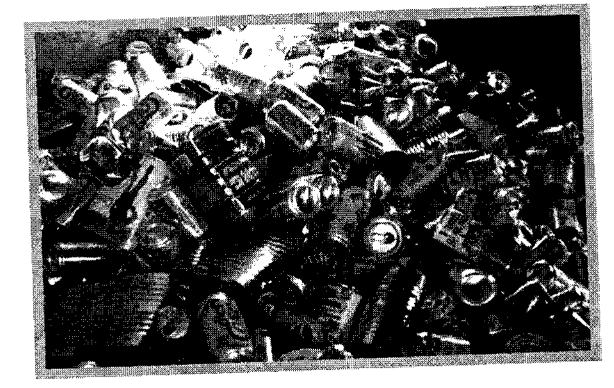
C Match the sentences.

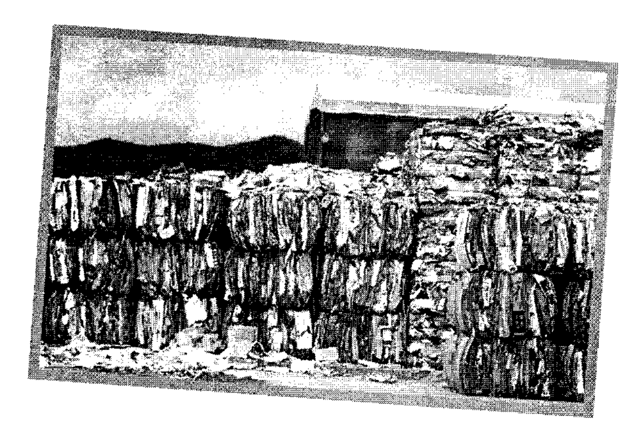
1 Each team got two goals in the semifinal.	They don't reuse them.
2 I can't read your handwriting.	You probably need to recharge the battery.
3 In hospitals, doctors throw their gloves away after doing something.	You should reorganize it.
4 My mobile phone is dead.	Can you rewrite the address more carefully?
5 The town was completely destroyed by the earthquake.	They had to replay the game.
6 Your office is a mess!	Let's redo the question from the start.
7 x = 4y2 – 0.01? That can't be right!	They are starting to rebuild it now.

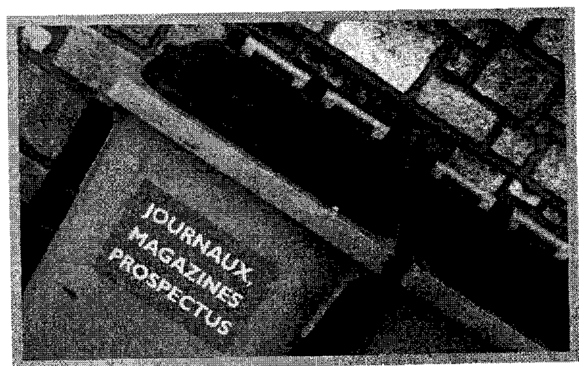


Look at the poster on Student's Book page 37. Design your own poster about recycling. Draw a picture and write something to persuade people to recycle one of the items in the list or something else.

- mobile phones
- computers
- clothes
- batteries
- paper







Lesson 6

A Here is a letter to the newspaper from the Green Oil & Gas Company. Complete it with words from the Student's Book.

Dear Editor,

Last week's letter from Mr Ahmad was interesting. I am very pleased that I can answer his question.

Protecting the ① ____________ is extremely important to us. We ② ____________ the quality of the air near our industrial sites: for example, we ③ ____________ the quantity of sulphur dioxide and ozone. We also monitor carefully the quality of the ④ ____________ near our sites – to protect fish, birds and so on.

Around Burjussia we have provided ⑤ ____________ places for birds, which is helping to restore their breeding patterns. We also help protect the wildlife in the lakes around Rumeila, for example, by carefully ⑥ ____________ the quality of the lakewater.

Mr Ahmad is right when he says that the use of oil and gas causes climate ⑦ ____________. But does he know that LNG produces much less CO_2 than oil? If people use LNG instead of oil, that will reduce the ⑧ ____________ of CO_2 going into the air.

We hope this answer will be helpful to Mr Ahmad and other readers.

Yours sincerely,

Eman Hashemi
(Environment and Conservation Department)

B Work in groups. Read this part of Mr Ahmad's letter again:

Look at different places in Basra, like Shu'ayba, Zubeir, Rumeila and Burjussia. I remember Rumeila as it was in the early nineties. It used to be a lovely, quiet place, full of wildlife, especially in the lakes. I went there two years ago and I saw how industrial development has changed the area. I expect I would notice more changes if I went there today.

Talk about these questions. (Your teacher will be able to help you with the first one.)

Has your town changed a lot? What is it like now? Do you think it's going to change in the future? Do you think it's getting better or worse?



Lesson 7

🎧 45 **Listen and repeat.**

1 Shall I feed the baby lion?	I'll do it myself, thank you.
2 Shall I work in the car park?	Yes, please.
3 Would you like me to fix it?	Good idea.
4 Would you like me to help?	No, thanks.

Lesson 8

A **When someone is telling you something important, you listen carefully. But what else can you do to check that you understand?**

🎧 46 **Read and listen to four more conversations between Mr Obuya and Victoria.**

Conversation 1
Mr Obuya: It's not acceptable for members of the public to make noise around the birds' nests.
Victoria: You mean tourists must keep quiet there. ________
Mr Obuya: That's right.

Conversation 2
Mr Obuya: Put all the rubbish from the car park in the bins, and take the bins away.
Victoria: Where do I put the bins? ________
Mr Obuya: Behind the café, OK?

Conversation 3
Mr Obuya: We need to record the number of giraffe calves in the reserve this week.
Victoria: Do you mean we need to count the baby giraffes? ________
Mr Obuya: Yes.

Conversation 4
Mr Obuya: The satellite tracking program isn't working properly.
Victoria: Is it switched on? ________
Mr Obuya: I'll check.

In which conversations does Victoria ask an extra question [EQ] to get more information? In which conversations does she repeat something in different words [DW] to check that she has understood? Mark each conversation EQ or DW.

B 🎧 47 **Listen to Mr Obuya's sentences (A to E), and match them to Victoria's answers (1 to 5) below.**

1 You mean we need their money? Sentence ______

2 So it actually thinks it's human? Sentence ______

3 Is it petrol or diesel? Sentence ______

4 Do you mean that it's dangerous? Sentence ______

5 OK. Where can I find the key? Sentence ______

Now mark Victoria's answers EQ (extra question) or DW (repeat in different words).

C **Work in pairs. Student A: Tell your partner about a recent event in your life, for example, a holiday, wedding or sports event.**

Student B: Listen to your partner and ask questions about the details of the event. If you are not sure about something, try repeating the idea in different words.





D **You are not sure about the information below. Add question tags to check.**

1 You have put the baby lion in its cage, haven't you?

2 The table in the picnic area is broken, ______________

3 The animals can't get into the car park, ______________

4 The tourists should stay in their cars, ______________

5 The new no-smoking sign will be OK, ______________

6 The noise of the minibus didn't disturb the elephants, ______________

7 You've got the keys of the café, ______________

Lesson 9

A 🎧 48 **Read and listen to the interview in the Student's Book. What are the advantages and disadvantages of different types of cars? Complete the table by making notes.**

	Advantages	**Disadvantages**
Petrol engine only	good on the open road cheaper than hybrid	
Electric motor only		
Hybrid		

B 🎧 49 **Listen and repeat.**

I expect I'll buy one.

Exactly.

They will definitely make things better.

I'll certainly buy a hybrid.

C **Work in pairs. Student A: You work for *Which car to buy* magazine. Interview your partner to find out what type of car he/she is going to buy and why.**

Student B: You are thinking of buying a car. Answer your partner's questions. Check that you understand the words in the boxes before you start.

sports car   family car   four-wheel drive   convertible

safe   powerful   fast   stylish   modern   cheap

D **Work in groups. Brainstorm this question: *How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?* One student should make a list of the group's ideas. Use a dictionary if necessary. Compare your list with other groups.**

How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?

- use hybrid cars
- use lead-free petrol

E **You are going to write an essay with the title: *How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?* In the essay you will present several solutions to the problem of pollution. How can you join the different parts of the essay? Read the essay below and look at the underlined words and phrases.**

How can we solve the problem of overfishing?

The North Sea around Britain used to be one of the richest seas in the world for fish. But now there is a problem. There has been too much fishing, and now the fish are almost all gone. Pollution in the water has made the situation worse – fish cannot breed in dirty water. What is to be done?

One possible solution is to stop fishing completely for a few years. This would give the fish time to breed and increase their numbers. But, of course, this would be terrible for fishermen. They would lose their jobs.

An easier solution might be to reduce the quantity of fish that we catch. Then fish and fishermen could survive.

There is another way forward: fish farming. It is possible to breed some types of fish in fish farms. If we do this, we don't need to catch wild fish.

Something else that we must do is stop the pollution in the North Sea. Even if we are not fishing, it is important to have clean seawater – for people and for animals.

 **Plan and write the essay *How can we reduce pollution from cars in cities?* Use words and phrases from the essay above to organize your writing.**

Lesson 10

A **Read the article on Student's Book page 42. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).**

1 Not many big animals can live in the desert. ☐
2 Oryx usually stay in a small area. ☐
3 Forty years ago there were lots of oryx in the Arabian Peninsula. ☐
4 Some people liked eating oryx. ☐
5 Oryx was hunted by people on horseback. ☐
6 Wild oryx disappeared in the 1960s. ☐
7 Oryx didn't breed successfully in zoos. ☐
8 Hunting oryx is now against the law. ☐

B **People used to hunt oryx for food or for sport. They don't hunt them any more. The law has changed, and people's attitudes have changed. In your community do people go hunting for other animals? How do you feel about hunting? Discuss in groups.**


People used to hunt tigers.

C **Read the Language box on page 42 of the Student's Book. 🎧 50 Listen to sentences 1 to 8. Write them out in full (without contractions).**

1 They do not work very hard.

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______

7 ______

8 ______

D **Work in pairs. Take turns reading out these sentences with contractions.**

Example: My brother does not live in London.



1 Tigers do not normally attack people.

2 I thought they had finished their work.

3 You must not think about my problems.

4 Oryx do not need much water.

5 The computers in the office are not working.

6 I would like to take a trip to the rainforest.

7 The football games were not very exciting.

E 🎧 51 **Listen and check.**

Revision 1

A **The paragraphs in this essay are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order by numbering them 1 to 4.**

☐ ______________________

In the past we hunted animals in a natural way, but we now have something that is not very natural – guns. So wild animals cannot escape from us. Many animals have become extinct because of hunting, such as the dodo in Mauritius. It's too late to save them now. But we should learn the lesson: hunting can destroy whole populations of animals. If we don't protect endangered animals like the elephant, the mountain gorilla and the rhino from hunters, they will disappear completely.

☐ ______________________

In the UK there is currently a lot of debate about fox hunting – for and against it. But the fox is not the only animal that is hunted – people shoot rabbits, deer and many different birds. Around the world, thousands of different animals are hunted, for food or for sport. **Is this a normal part of life, or should we try to protect wild animals from the hunters?**

☐ ______________________

So, there are two separate answers to the question. **On the one hand**, hunting is a perfectly good way of getting food – when there are lots of animals to hunt. We should not worry about rabbits and pigeons. **On the other hand**, we must do everything we can to protect endangered animals. We must stop hunters killing them, whether for sport or for food. Otherwise, we will lose these wonderful wild animals forever.

☐ ______________________

Of course, not all wild animals are endangered. In the UK, there are lots of pigeons, rabbits and deer. These animals are hunted for food. Perhaps this is a better way of getting our meat than farming. These wild animals have a much better life than the animals in farms. And shooting is not a very cruel way to kill an animal – at least it is quick.

B **Now match these functions to the paragraphs. Write them in the spaces provided.**

- Introduction
- For hunting
- Against hunting
- Conclusion

C **Work in groups. You are going to write an essay with the title:** ***Zoos – for and against.*** **Close your books and brainstorm the topic – write down all the ideas about zoos you can think of (for and against).**

D **Look at the list of ideas from a brainstorm. Compare these ideas with your list from Exercise C. How many points are the same?**

For

- Fun for all the family.
- Educational – you learn a lot.
- Scientists can study the animals.
- If people see animals, they will want to protect them.
- Children may decide to study Biology.
- Zoos can breed endangered animals and put them back into the wild. They can save endangered animals.

Against

- Smelly and boring.
- Better to see the animals on TV/in the wild.
- The animals are unhappy. They walk up and down. Some seem to go mad.
- They are wild animals, but they are not "in the wild".
- They don't behave in their normal way.
- People make a noise, hit the glass boxes, take flash photos – they disturb the animals.

E **Now plan your essay** ***Zoos – for and against.*** **Your essay should have four sections, like the essay in Exercise A:**

1 Introduction
2 One side of the argument
3 The other side of the argument
4 Conclusion

Write the full essay in 100–150 words. If you have any photos that show the good or bad things about zoos, attach them to the essay.

Revision 2

Move across the maze to one of the *EXITS*. Solve a clue and move onto that word. You can move one square down ↓, right → or left ← each time. Only one of the *EXITS* is correct.

Clues

1 A tall thin plant with green leaves. It is eaten by pandas.

2 To use things, or parts of things, again.

3 Dirty or dangerous things which damage the environment.

4 A great success.

5 A terrible failure.

6 … you like me to wait for you?

7 A place where wild animals are kept for the public to see.

8 Against the law, not allowed.

9 A black and white type of bear which eats bamboo.

10 A … car has a battery and a petrol engine.

11 A beautiful antelope that became extinct in the Arabian Peninsula.

12 … power is produced by water going through a dam.

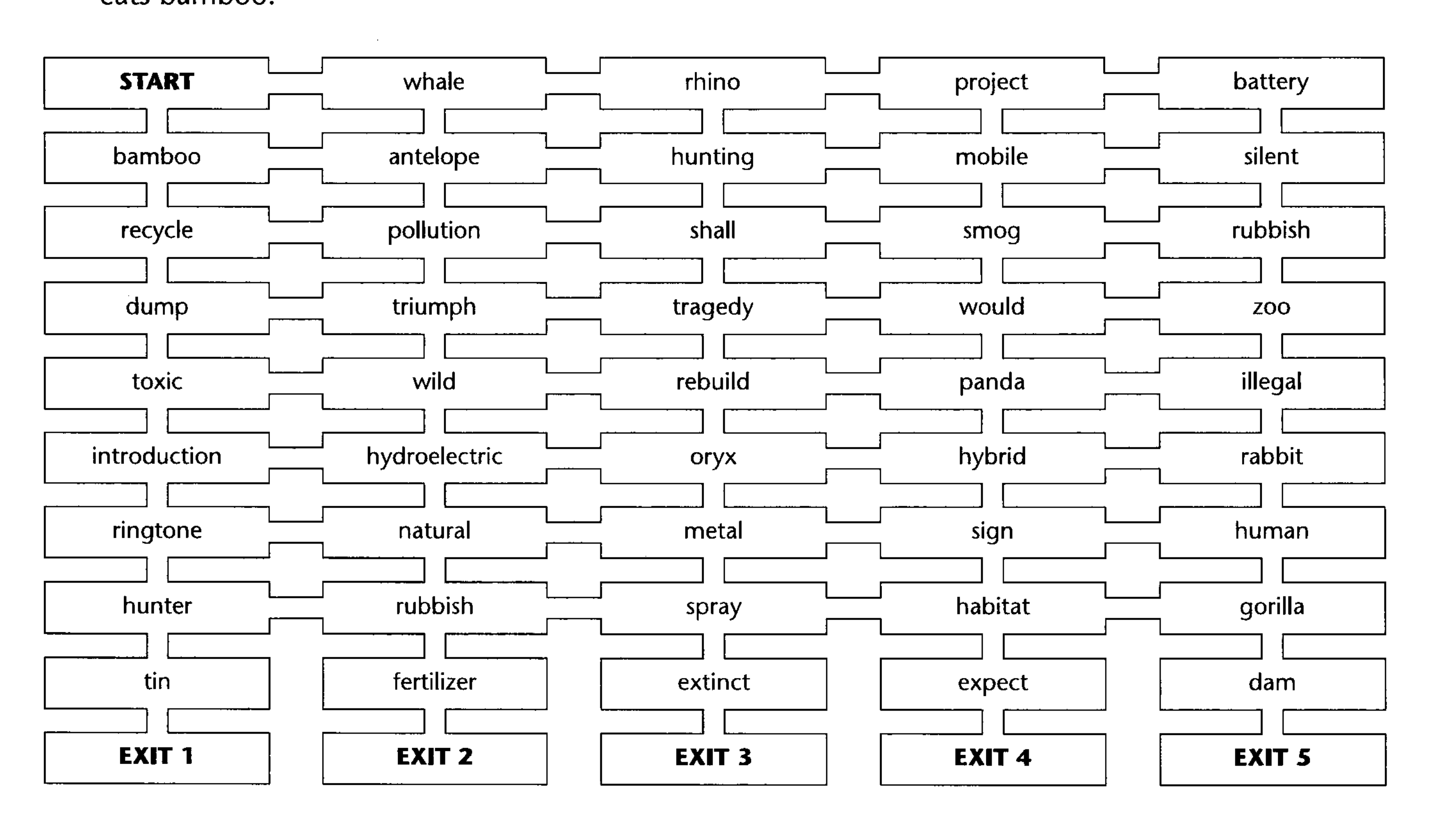
13 The first paragraph in a discursive essay.

14 The sound of a mobile phone.

15 A person who goes out to kill animals.

16 The things we throw away.

17 Farmers put this on the earth to make plants grow.



Test 1

A 🎧 52 **Listen to a tourist asking for information about the Mangasha National Reserve in East Africa. Fill in the factfile by writing notes or putting ticks (✓) or crosses (✗) in the boxes.**

Wildlife reserves of East Africa

The Mangasha National Reserve

Started: 1986

Size: ① __________ square kilometres

Hotels: 12

Campsites: ② __________

Guides: $ ③ __________ per day

Guided tours:

minibus for ④ __________ people

price: $ ⑤ __________ per person per day (⑥ __________ included)

Big animals: ⑦ __________

Endangered species: ⑧ __________

Birds: ⑨ __________ species

Rainy season: ⑩ __________ – hot and wet

Dry season: ⑪ __________ – hot and dry

Car parks: ⑫ ☐

Hunting: ⑬ ☐

Hospital: ⑭ ☐

Restaurants ⑮ ☐

Picnic areas: ⑯ ☐

B **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the correct form.**

breed	kill	expect	hunt	protect	rebuild	recharge	recycle	reuse	rewrite

1 We must try to ________________ the environment around the industrial site.

2 I ________________ I will get a job with the oil company.

3 Don't throw those plastic plates away. We can clean them and ________________ them.

4 The hotel was damaged by the tsunami. They had to ________________ it.

5 I couldn't decide what to tell her. I ________________ the letter four times.

6 People around here ________________ with falcons. It's a traditional sport.

7 Don't forget to ________________ your mobile phone – you'll need it.

8 Pollution from that factory has ________________ most of the fish in the river near here.

9 It's difficult to ________________ pandas in zoos. They seem unhappy.

10 It is possible to ________________ most of the metal parts in computers.

C **Match Mrs Youssef's sentences and her daughter's replies. Write the correct letters in the boxes.**

Mrs Youssef		**Layla**
1 Almost everything is ready for the party.	b	a) Do they really?
2 I spoke to the Maths teacher about your exam result.		b) What else have we got to do?
3 If the car's not fixed, we'll have to take a taxi.		c) What did she say?
4 Your father is going to Germany on business.		d) How long will he be away?
5 Your cousins want to come and stay for a week.		e) Do you mean it's broken down?
6 I wonder if Fuad took his sports bag to school.		f) I think he did.

D **Put the verbs in the correct form and match the sentence halves.**

1 If you (have) any problems,
2 If the zoo (have) any success breeding gorillas,
3 If the panda (become) extinct,
4 If you (throw) away your phone,
5 If we (go) to Egypt,
6 If my sister (fail) this exam,

a) we'll be able to see the Aswan Dam.
b) she will have to retake it.
c) they will be put back into the wild.
d) ~~will you call~~ me?
e) the Chinese will feel very sad about it.
f) it will end up on a rubbish dump.

1 If you have any problems, will you call me?
2 ____________________
3 ____________________
4 ____________________
5 ____________________
6 ____________________

E **Complete the sentences with *will, shall* or a cross (✗).**

1 ________ I write down the number for you?
2 If we ________ stay in a hotel, it ________ cost a lot.
3 My uncle ________ let you stay at his house if you ________ go to London.
4 They ________ be there on time – don't worry.
5 ________ we lend you our laptop computer to do the job?
6 If your friends ________ make a lot of noise, your mother ________ get angry.
7 If we don't ________ do something, the dugong ________ become extinct.

Test 2

Cars are bad for us!



by Simon Watkins,
Professor of Environment Studies at the University of Liverpool

Cars are very useful. It is hard to imagine modern life without them. And they are a lot of fun. Everybody enjoys learning to drive. It is lovely to go out in the country on the open road – you feel happy and free.

But we all know that cars also cause problems. There are now almost 25 million cars in the UK, which is quite a small country. This means that we no longer feel free when we drive around cities or on busy country roads; in fact, we spend hours sitting still in the traffic. Travelling in London, for example, is now slower than it was 70 years ago.

In the UK, one person is killed on the roads every day – about 350 per year. Many more are injured. Also, pollution in cities makes many people ill – especially children and old people. We don't have smog like Los Angeles, but the air is full of different types of pollution. You can smell the difference between city air and country air.

We have known about polluted air in cities for a long time. Today, scientists understand that there is another, even more dangerous, problem. The carbon in petrol joins the oxygen in the air and produces carbon dioxide, CO_2. There is now more CO_2 in the air than ever before, and this is making the Earth warmer. This is called *climate change*, or *global warming*.

When you throw your car away, it causes more trouble. We can recycle many parts of the car. But often we just put it on a rubbish dump. Toxic metals from the old car go down into the earth, and end up in our water. These are dangerous for animals and for humans.

A Which six points about cars can you find in the article? Tick (✓) the points below.

1 There are too many cars. ☐
2 Cars make a lot of noise. ☐
3 Cars produce air pollution, which is bad for our health. ☐
4 Cars pollute earth and water. ☐
5 Cars are expensive – poor people can't afford them. ☐
6 Cars are not built well enough. ☐
7 Cars produce gas, which causes climate change. ☐
8 Cars don't look nice. ☐
9 Traffic jams are bad for life in cities. ☐
10 Car accidents are a serious problem. ☐

B **These sentences are from an interview with Professor Watkins. Match the questions and answers.**

1 Is it easy to imagine modern life without cars? ☐

2 Is air pollution in cities a real problem? ☐

3 When does a car cause water pollution? ☐

4 Do you have smog in London? ☐

5 When is carbon dioxide produced? ☐

6 Surely we can move around cities faster with cars? ☐

7 Is there anything good about cars? ☐

8 Who is most in danger from air pollution? ☐

9 How can we reduce the number of accidents? ☐

10 Is it possible to recycle parts of the car? ☐

a) Actually, you're wrong about that.

b) Children and old people.

c) No, we don't.

d) No.

e) Of course there is.

f) Well, if we have fewer cars, that will make the roads safer.

g) When we burn petrol in a car engine.

h) When you throw it away.

i) Yes, it is. But we don't do that enough.

j) Yes.

C **Put the words in the right order to make sentences.**

1 you like wait me to would ?

____

2 we to come house shall your ?

____

3 is hotel a it white big .

____

4 they car old an have blue .

____

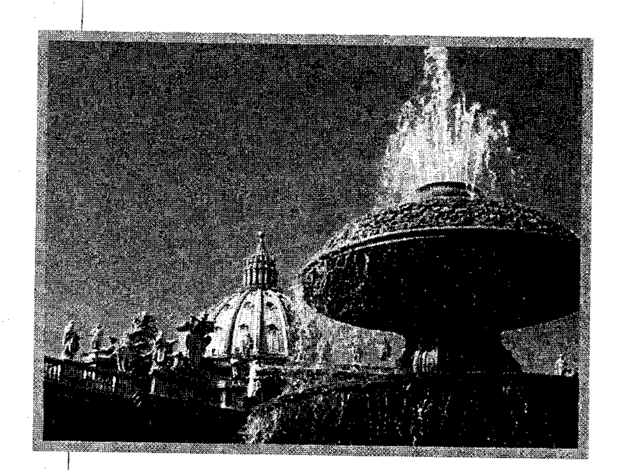
5 dress she green not like that ugly will .

____

D **Look at the list of ways of saving water. Write an essay with the title *How can we save water?* Present the different solutions to the problem and say what will happen in the future. Write 150 words.**

Ways of saving water

- Turn off taps
- Have showers, not baths
- Recycle water – e.g., for watering gardens and parks
- Consider other people
- Don't waste water



Further Practice 1

A **Study the dictionary definitions. Did you guess the meaning of these words correctly? Write translations.**

triumph /ˈtraɪʌmf/ *noun* – a great success, a wonderful result after difficulties.

tragedy /ˈtrædʒədɪ/ *noun* – 1: a play / film / story with a very sad end. 2: a bad failure, a very bad result.

Translation: ____________________

Translation: ____________________

B **Read the article again. According to Natasha Ward, what are the advantages and disadvantages of the Aswan Dam? Complete the table with notes.**

Advantages	Disadvantages
	People lost their homes.

C **Mark the sentences about the article true (T) or false (F). Read again and check.**

1 The River Nile runs near the town of Aswan. ☐

2 The Aswan Dam is 30 years old. ☐

3 There used to be more water in the Nile in the summer. ☐

4 Hydroelectric power does not create pollution. ☐

5 The dam is coming near to the end of its life. ☐

D Work in pairs. Student A: Choose one of the pictures below and describe it to your partner. Think about how it would feel to be there. Don't say which picture it is. Student B: Listen to your partner's description and say which of the pictures (1 to 6) he/she is describing.



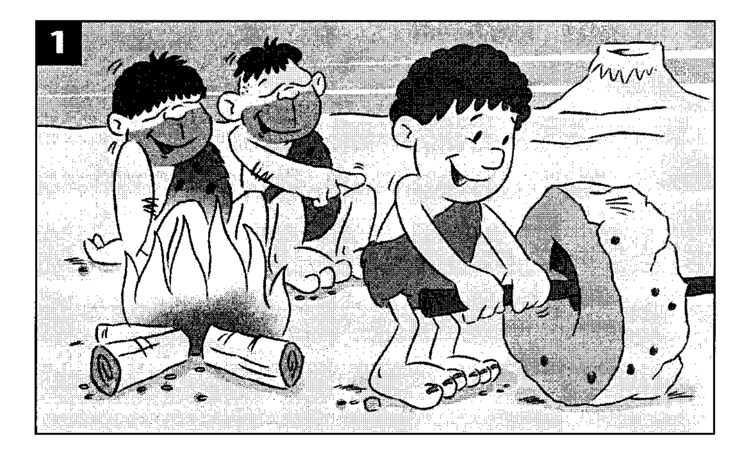
Reread Natasha Ward's description of Aswan. Choose one of the pictures above and write your own description. Imagine you are there.



Further Practice 2

A **Write captions next to these cartoons.**

caption /ˈkæpʃən/ *noun* – words that go with a picture.







B **Look at the list of words and read them aloud. 🎧 53 Listen and practise the pronunciation.**

thin   Earth   method

then   mother   with

rubbish   shop   population

Egypt   fridge   cage

which   teacher   cheese

C **Look at these words. 🎧 54 Listen and practise the pronunciation.**

1. fish
2. energy
3. rich
4. father
5. bath
6. tragedy
7. choose
8. another

D **🎧 55 Listen. When you hear the number, read out the word. Then listen and repeat.**

1. that
2. think
3. brother
4. ship
5. switch
6. June
7. Spanish
8. chocolate

Lesson 1

A Read the article on Student's Book page 48 quickly and answer the questions.

1 When do Egyptians watch *Bakkar* cartoons?

2 In which other countries are they popular?

3 Who is Habiba?

4 In which area of Egypt does Bakkar save endangered animals?

5 When did Mona Abou El Naser start making Egyptian cartoons?

6 What was the title of her first cartoon?

7 Which person in Mona's family was an art teacher?

B Choose the correct ending for each sentence. Do not look at the article.

1 He is not a hero but he is a very	endangered animals from a cruel zookeeper.
2 40 million Egyptians watch *Bakkar.* The series is also very	environmental problems.
3 He speaks Arabic, even if he has got a	funny Nubian accent.
4 The *Bakkar* shows often have	kind and sociable child.
5 For example, one episode is about sympathy	serious topics.
6 In a more recent show, the main topic is	in protected areas.
7 They want to rescue	popular in the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Tunisia.
8 It's a bad idea to go fishing or collect sea animals	for less fortunate people.

C **You learned about the order of adjectives in Unit 3 (Grammar and Functions Reference page 107). Look at this example from the text:** ***a funny Nubian accent.***

- **Which comes first, the nationality adjective or the general adjective?**
- **Make phrases by writing the adjectives below in the correct columns. Add an article (*a* or *an*) where necessary.**

traditional ~~expensive~~ interesting boring delicious peaceful kind strange
Iraqi ~~Japanese~~ Indian Italian Egyptian Tunisian Scottish Lebanese

an expensive	Japanese	camera
		garden
		clothes
		film
		woman
		poet
		play
		food

D **Work in groups. Play the *I've just bought* game.**
Student 1: Say what you have just bought, using two adjectives in the correct order. You can use a general adjective followed by a colour adjective, or a general adjective followed by a nationality adjective. Start with the phrase *I've just bought a/an/some ...*
Student 2: Repeat what Student 1 said, then add something you have bought in the same way.

Continue around the group. When someone breaks the chain (by repeating an item or making a mistake with the adjectives), he/she loses a 'life'. Each student has four 'lives'.

Example:

I' e just bought an e pensi e blue bic cle.

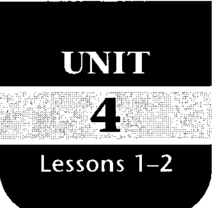


I' e just bought an e pensi e blue bic cle and a boring American CD.





I' e just bought an e pensi e blue bic cle, a boring American CD and a delicious Italian ice-cream.



UNIT 4
Lessons 1–2

 **Write a description of your favourite television show. Use these phrases.**

My favourite television show is ... You can see it on ... at ...
I like it because it's ... In my favourite episode ...

Lesson 2

A Complete the article with words from the box.

communicate during ecology endangered environmental
ideas opinion pollution protect rise shows survey

Bakkar goes green!

The most recent *Bakkar* series is all about ① ________________ problems in the Red Sea Protectorates. Recently, hotels, flats and other buildings have appeared all over the area because of the ② ________ in tourism. This has caused ③ ________________ and could destroy various wildlife habitats. Now a new series tries to educate children about the ④ ________________ of the Red Sea. Children learn why it's important to ⑤ ________________ the desert and sea habitats of the animals of the Red Sea. There are many exciting moments when Bakkar and a Red Sea Ranger try to stop someone stealing ⑥ ________________ animals for a zoo.

A ⑦ ____________ has shown that *Bakkar* is definitely able to ⑧ ________________ environmental ⑨ ________________ to children. Before seeing the ⑩ ____________, none of the children in the survey had heard of the Red Sea Protectorates, and only 2% of them had heard of Red Sea Rangers. After the shows, 45% of the children in the survey knew about the Protectorates and 42% of them understood the work of the Red Sea Rangers. Ten-year-old Mennatallah Hossam gives her ⑪ ________________: "I like Bakkar because he always does good things. I would like to watch cartoons like *Bakkar* all year, not just ⑫ ________________ Ramadan."

B 🎧 56 **Listen to the advertisement and complete the leaflet.**

Red Sea Magic
Boat Trips

Experience all the magic of the Red Sea without getting wet! You can see more than ① ______ species of fish and watch nesting seabirds on Abu Minqar Island.

Summer season starts: ② ______

Summer season ends: ③ ______

Morning trips leave at: ④ ______ and ⑤ ______.

Afternoon trips leave at: ⑥ ______ and ⑦ ______.

Trips take: ⑧ ______

Price: (adults) ⑨ ______ (children) ⑩ ______

Trips leave from: ⑪ ______

To book call: ⑫ ______

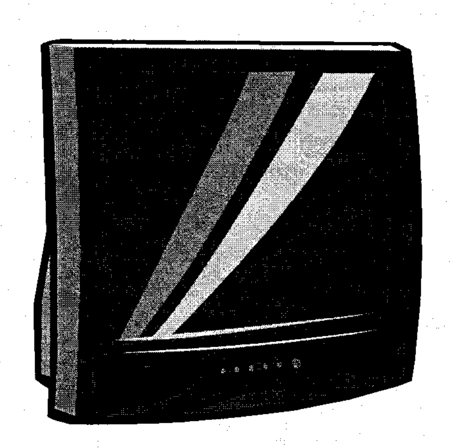
Our office is at: ⑬ ______ Al Falaki ⑭ ______

Visit our website at: ⑮ ______

C **Read the advertisement below. Then write a similar advertisement for a new TV drama series. Make up a name for the series and change the words in bold.**

Don't miss the new ***Bakkar*** series!

If you like **cartoons**, you should definitely see ***Bakkar and the Red Sea Ranger.*** It starts on **Channel 3 this Friday at seven o'clock.** And there'll be an episode every **night of Ramadan**. If you watch the first episode, you'll want to see all of them. So this **Friday**, turn on your TV and select **Channel 3**.



Lesson 3

A What do you think will happen next? Discuss your answers in pairs.

1 Do you think Helen has broken her leg?

2 How do you think the girls get home from the tennis court?

3 What do you think Helen will do when she gets home?

4 Do you think Helen will be able to play in the competition?

Student 1: I don't think Helen has broken her leg. She has probabl just hurt it. What do ou think?

Student 2: She might ha e broken it. It's possible. But I agree – she probabl hasn't.

Student 1: Ho do ou think the 'll get home?

B Match the pictures on Student's Book page 49 with these sentences.

1 Zeina offers to help Helen walk to a seat. ☐

2 Zeina helps Helen to stand up. ☐

3 Helen thinks her leg is broken. ☐

4 Zeina offers to get Helen a drink. ☐

5 Zeina thinks Helen is joking. ☐

C Write what you both think happened next.

Helen's leg wasn't broken. The girls called Zeina's mother and she drove them home. Zeina's mother was a nurse and she ....

D **Do not look at the Student's Book. In pairs, tell the story in your own words. You should also tell the part of the story that you wrote for Exercise C. Take turns saying a sentence each. Use the past continuous and the past simple. Use these phrases:**

One day in May, Helen and Zeina were playing …

They were practising for …

Helen was running … when suddenly …

E **Complete the first conditional sentences from the story. Do not look at the Student's Book.**

If you ______________ your arm around my ______________, ______________ to walk.

If it is broken, I ______________ play ______________ on Saturday.

Match the sentence halves and write the sentences in full using the correct form of the verb.

1	I (write) to you	d	a) I (tell) him you're out and I (take) a message.
2	You (not know) for sure		b) if it (start) raining again.
3	If you (not go) to bed now,		c) if you (help) me with my homework.
4	If your brother (phone),		d) if you (give) me your address.
5	I (lend) you my bike		e) if you (not ask).
6	We (not be) able to play tennis		f) you (feel) very tired in the morning.

1 I'll write to you if you give me your address.

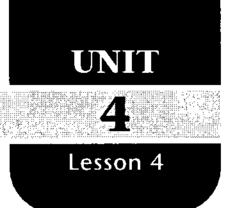
2 ______________________________

3 ______________________________

4 ______________________________

5 ______________________________

6 ______________________________



Lesson 4

A 🎧 59 **Listen to Phone Call 1 again and answer the questions.**

1 Where does Youssef want Raed to go for him? ______

2 Where is the ticket? ______

3 How much will Raed have to pay? ______

B 🎧 60 **Listen to Phone Call 2 again and complete the table.**

	Film	Certificate	Times	Prices
Screen 1				Adults:
Screen 2				Students:
Screen 3				Children:

C 🎧 61 **Listen to Phone Call 3 again and answer the questions.**

1 Where was the advertisement for the guitar?

______

2 How old is the guitar?

______

3 How much is it?

______

4 What time is Rashid going to see the guitar?

______

5 How do you spell Rashid's surname?

______

Lesson 5

A Match the pairs of sentences and join them using *so* or *such* and a clause of result.

1 She's worried.	h	a)	He drank four glasses of water.
2 We're hungry.		b)	I can't eat anything else.
3 He was thirsty.		c)	I haven't had time for lunch.
4 I had a wonderful dream.		d)	I was disappointed when I woke up.
5 I've been busy.		e)	Few people can afford them.
6 They had a nice time in Beirut.		f)	He went to bed at 9 o'clock.
7 Those cars are expensive.		g)	Nobody could sleep.
8 They made a terrible noise.		h)	She can't sleep.
9 I've eaten a lot.		i)	They're planning to go there again.
10 He was tired.		j)	We could eat a whole sheep.

1 She's so worried that she can't sleep.

2 ______________________________

3 ______________________________

4 ______________________________

5 ______________________________

6 ______________________________

7 ______________________________

8 ______________________________

9 ______________________________

10 ______________________________

B **Use the prompts to write questions and answers in the present perfect simple and continuous.**

Example:

Q: How long / she / write?	How long has she been writing?
A: 4 o'clock.	Since four o'clock.
Q: How many letters / she / write?	How many letters has she written?
A: 12.	She's written twelve.

1

Q: How long / you / cook? ________________

A: Two hours. ________________

Q: How many cakes / you / make? ________________

A: Three. ________________

2

Q: How long / they / paint? ________________

A: 10 o'clock. ________________

Q: How many walls / they / paint? ________________

A: Three. ________________

3

Q: How long / he / read? ________________

A: 20 minutes. ________________

Q: How many pages / he / read? ________________

A: 30. ________________

Lesson 6

A Write three more questions for the quiz. Each question should have three answers to choose from. One question should be in the present simple (like question 5), one should be in the present perfect (like question 4) and one should be in the past simple (like question 7). Try to be funny.

1 ______________________________

____

a) ______________________________

b) ______________________________

c) ______________________________

2 ______________________________

____

a) ______________________________

b) ______________________________

c) ______________________________

3 ______________________________

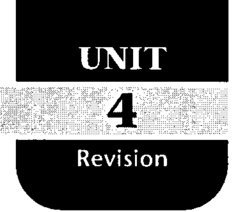
____

a) ______________________________

b) ______________________________

c) ______________________________

B Work in pairs. Read and answer your partner's new questions.



Revision

A **Circle the correct verb in each sentence.**

1 *Does it ever rain/Is it ever raining* in Baghdad in the summer?

2 Be quiet! I *am listening/listen* to something interesting on the radio.

3 Why *do you take/are you taking* a photo of me? Please don't.

4 My sister always *goes/is going* to bed late.

5 Who *is knocking/knocks* at the door? Can you go and see?

B **Choose the correct verb and write it in the correct tense: past simple or past continuous.**

Example: Khaled (go/find) to school when he (go/find) 5,000 Iraqi dinars in the street.

Khaled was going to school when he found 5,000 Iraqi dinars in the street.

1 She (see/stand) at the bus stop when she (see/stand) a strange woman in a big red hat.

____

2 While I (fly/work) in my room, a green bird (fly/work) through the window.

____

3 We (walk/talk) about Khaled when he suddenly (walk/talk) into the room.

____

4 I (read/ring) my magazine when the phone (read/ring).

____

5 While you (make/sleep), I (make/sleep) a chocolate cake.

____

C **Write the verbs in the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.**

1 I ______________________ (read) this book for two months but I still ______________________ (not finish) it.

2 How long ______________________ (he / play) that stupid computer game?

3 I ______________________ (never try) Chinese food.

4 How many letters ______________________ (you / write) today?

5 Turn the TV off! You ______________________ (watch) it for about two hours.

D **Complete the sentences in the future with *will/won't*.**

1 It __________________ (not be) cold in Baghdad. You __________________ (not need) a coat at this time of year.

2 I'm afraid I probably __________________ (not be able) to play tennis with you tomorrow.

3 Where __________________ (they be) at this time tomorrow?

4 That bag looks heavy. I __________________ (help) you to carry it.

5 Who __________________ (give) me a lift to school? I'm really late.

6 Do you think we __________________ (win) the match tomorrow?

7 What __________________ (you do) if you don't pass this exam?

E **Circle the correct verb in each sentence.**

1 "What's wrong with your leg?" "I *broke/'ve broken* it."

2 *Have you read/Did you read* any of Gibran's poems?

3 "Why are there so many police cars?" "I think there *was/has been* an accident."

4 "Where's Mariam?" "She *has gone/went* out. She'll be back soon."

5 My father is a writer. He *wrote/has written* a lot of books.

Test 1

A Listen to a radio advertisement and complete the leaflet.

This is our chance to do something about the rubbish on our riverbanks.

River Action Da is on (*write the date*) ① ______________

It starts at (*write the time*) ② ______________

We ll clean up the riverbanks b collecting:
(*write 4 things*)

③ ______________

④ ______________

⑤ ______________

⑥ ______________

There ill be lots of fun activities, for e ample:
(*write 2 things*)

⑦ ______________

⑧ ______________

B Listen and write short answers to the questions.

1 How many plastic bottles has she collected? ______________

2 How long has he been there? ______________

3 a) When did he get there? ______________

b) How late was he? ______________

4 a) How many people from his class has he seen? ______________

b) When did he see Tariq? ______________

5 Why is she staying for the picnic? ______________

C **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

battery	extinct	hunting	illegal	metal	pollution	protect	recycle	bin

1 ________________ means killing animals for sport.

2 All cars cause ________________. It can lead to health problems, especially for children.

3 If something is against the law, it is ________________.

4 If we don't ________________ mountain gorillas, they will be ________________ soon.

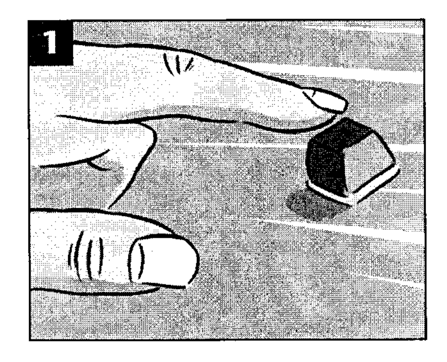
5 My watch has stopped. It needs a new ________________.

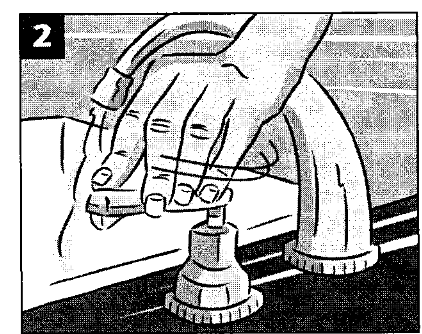
6 Please don't throw your old mobiles in the ________________. We can ________________them.

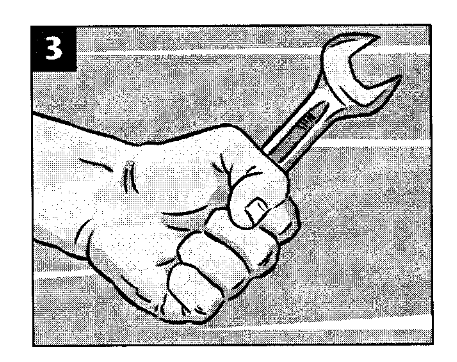
7 Silver, gold and tin are all types of ________________.

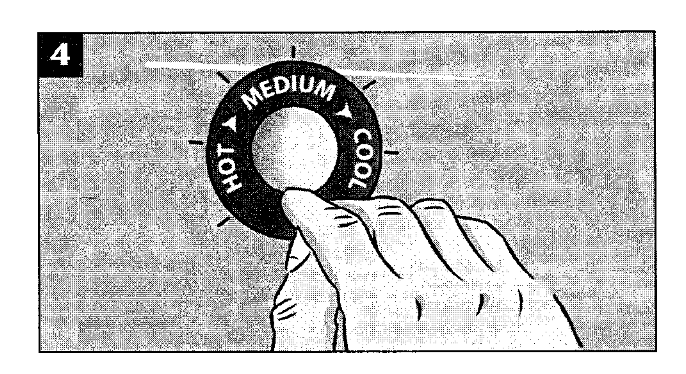
D **Match the phrases to the pictures.**

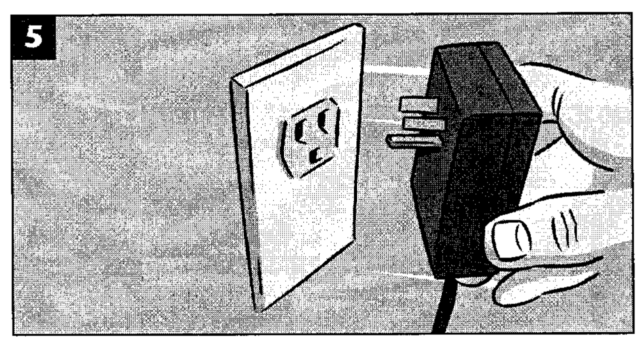
fix	plug it in	press it	select	turn it

1

____

2

____

3

____

4


5

____

E **The letters of the words below are mixed up. Put the letters in the right order and use the words to complete the sentences.**

cddeorw eflsuu ellnoy ghoru

1 Don't go swimming. The sea is very __________ today.

2 I don't know anyone here. I feel __________.

3 This box will be very __________. I can keep all my CDs in it.

4 It's best to get to the market early. After ten o'clock it gets so __________ that you can't move.

F **Choose the best way to complete each sentence.**

1 I can't go for a run right now. __________ the right shoes.
a) I don't wear **b)** I'm not wearing **c)** I didn't wear

2 She always __________ up early on Mondays.
a) gets up **b)** get up **c)** is getting up

3 He didn't leave a message, __________?
a) didn't he **b)** isn't it **c)** did he

4 __________ to China but I'd like to go there one day.
a) I never went **b)** I've never been **c)** I went never

5 I've eaten __________ much that I can't move!
a) so **b)** too **c)** very

6 Why do you look so tired and hot? What __________?
a) have you been doing **b)** did you do **c)** have you done?

7 Luckily, he __________ very fast, so he stopped in time.
a) didn't drive **b)** hasn't driven **c)** wasn't driving

8 If you hate feeling scared, ________________ and see that film.

a) don't going b) don't go c) mustn't go

9 He bought her ________________ watch.

a) a gold expensive b) expensive gold c) an expensive gold

10 It was ________________ hot day that we decided to go for a swim.

a) such b) so c) such a

11 ________________ collect your photos from the printers?

a) Shall I b) Will I c) Would I

12 Your parents ________________ been proud of you when you won the art competition.

a) must of b) can have c) must have

13 My father will be annoyed if we ________________ home late again.

a) come b) coming c) will come

14 ________________ like me to carry that bag? It looks heavy.

a) Do you b) Would you c) Will you

15 I've just seen a ________________ bird.

a) blue and red, strange b) strange blue and red c) blue, red and strange

Test 2

A Choose the best word(s) (a, b or c) for each space. Write the words in the spaces.

This is a true story. I am an artist. Last summer I ① ________________ in Scotland in a little house near a lake. It was a lovely place and I ② ________________ a little boat for fishing on the lake. I had been living there for three weeks when a very strange thing ③ ________________. One evening I ④ ________________ at one of my paintings when I heard someone outside. I opened the door and ⑤ ________________ a little girl. She ⑥ ________________ about eight years old. Her clothes and her hair ⑦ ________________ wet. She ⑧ ________________ a gold necklace around her neck with three pearls on it. "Please help me," she said. "My name is Tina. I've just ⑨ ________________ out of the lake. My sister, Fiona, is in trouble. She ⑩ ________________ trying to swim across the lake, but she isn't a good swimmer and the water is very deep. She's very tired and she ⑪ ________________ a pain in her leg. If you don't help her, she ⑫ ________________."

	a)	b)	c)
1	a) staying	b) was staying	c) were staying
2	a) have	b) having	c) had
3	a) happened	b) happening	c) has happened
4	a) looked	b) have looked	c) was looking
5	a) was seeing	b) saw	c) have seen
6	a) is	b) been	c) was
7	a) was	b) were	c) been
8	a) was wearing	b) has worn	c) wearing
9	a) came	b) coming	c) come
10	a) must	b) can	c) is
11	a) is	b) have	c) has
12	a) drowned	b) will drown	c) has drowned

B **Read the next part of the story. Complete it with the verbs in brackets in the past simple.**

Then the little girl ① ________________ (run) outside. I ② ________________ (follow) her but suddenly she ③ ________________ (not be) there. I ④ ________________ (look) everywhere for her but ⑤ ________________ (not see) her anywhere. I ⑥ ________________ (get) into my boat and ⑦ ________________ (go) to the middle of the lake.

I ⑧ ________________ (find) Fiona immediately. She ⑨ ________________ (be) very tired and she ⑩ ________________ (can't) keep her head out of the water. I ⑪ ________________ (stop) the boat and ⑫ ________________ (pull) her into it.

C **Read the final part of the story. Choose the best word(s) (a, b or c) for each space. Write the words in the spaces.**

When we ① ________________ home, I carried her inside. I ② ________________ her a hot drink and she thanked me for saving her life. "③ ________________ thank me," I said to her. "You ④ ________________ thank your sister. She ⑤ ________________ and told me you were in trouble." "What ⑥ ________________ mean?" Fiona answered. "I ⑦ ________________ got a sister."

"I ⑧ ________________ a sister but she ⑨ ________________ when she was only eight years old." She pointed at her neck. "This was her necklace," she said. I looked at the necklace and my mouth ⑩ ________________ open. It was gold with three pearls on it. "I ⑪ ________________ it to remember my little sister. I ⑫ ________________ never forget my little sister Tina."

	a)	b)	c)
1	a) were getting	b) got	c) have got
2	a) give	b) was giving	c) gave
3	a) Not	b) Don't	c) It isn't
4	a) should	b) will	c) have
5	a) has come	b) came	c) was coming
6	a) do you	b) are you	c) you

	a)	b)	c)
7	a) don't	b) haven't	c) am not
8	a) was having	b) have had	c) had
9	a) died	b) has died	c) was dying
10	a) has fallen	b) fallen	c) fell
11	a) wear always	b) always wearing	c) always wear
12	a) am	b) was	c) will

D **Write a letter or an e-mail to an English-speaking friend.**

- **Tell them about a trip you went on recently. Describe some of the places that you visited.**
- **Invite your friend to come and stay. Suggest dates and things that you plan to do when he/she visits.**
- **Write about 150 words.**

Lesson 1

A How many more food words can you add in five minutes?

meat	chicken,
fruit	oranges,
vegetables	carrots,
drinks	tea,
other	salt, fish, pizza,

B Complete the phrases with words from the box. Then match the complete phrases to the pictures.

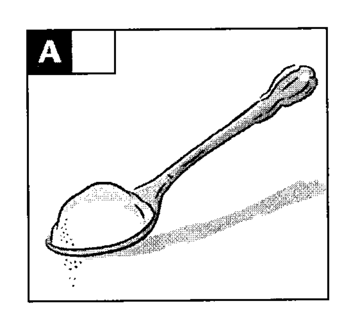
bread ~~chocolate~~ lemonade soup sugar sweets coffee tomato paste

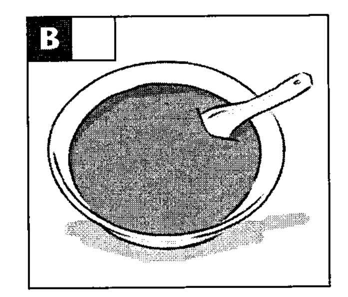
1 a bar of chocolate ________ 2 a bottle of ________

3 a bowl of ________ 4 a slice of ________

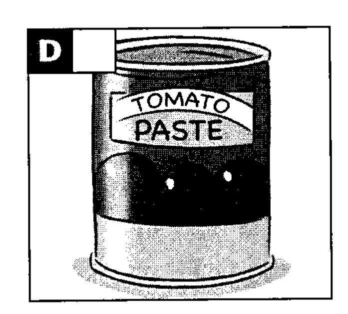
5 a tin of ________ 6 a cup of ________

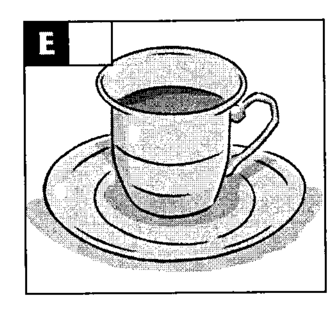
7 a packet of ________ 8 a spoonful of ________

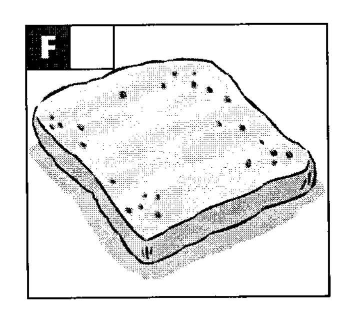
A


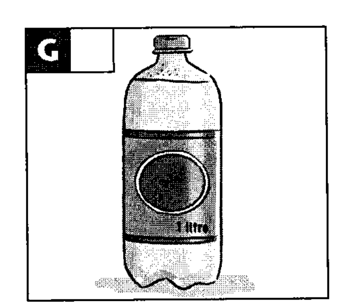
B


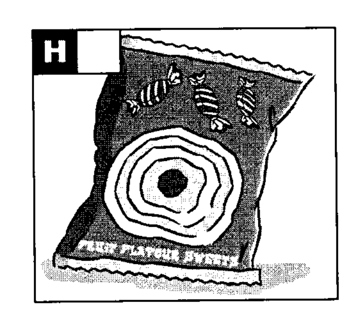
C


D


E


F


G


H


C **Read and choose the correct words to complete the essay.**

bowl cup delicious egg energy glass ~~healthy~~ meal oil slice weight
carton flavour fruit onion
bake cakes chilli course grilled honey lemonade salt vegetables

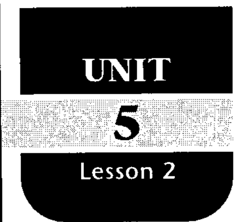
My kind of food by Eman Malek

I like food and I eat quite a lot. I always try to eat a healthy diet. I think if you eat the right food, you have plenty of ① ______ for the day and you don't put on ② ______ and get fat. I never miss breakfast. I think it's the most important ③ ______ of the day. I usually start with a ④ ______ of cereal and a ⑤ ______ of fruit juice. Then I have a fried ⑥ ______ with fried tomatoes and a ⑦ ______ of bread. I always fry my eggs in olive ⑧ ______. I love the flavour. I think it's ⑨ ______. I usually have a ⑩ ______ of tea with a little milk and no sugar. Sugar isn't good for the teeth, so I avoid it.

I make my own sandwiches to take to college for lunch. My favourite sandwiches are chicken with lettuce, onion, tomato and chilli. I know the ⑪ ______ makes my breath smell, but I don't care! The chilli gives the sandwich a lovely, spicy ⑫ ______. I also have two pieces of ⑬ ______, usually an apple and a banana, and a ⑭ ______ of fruit juice.

My mother makes supper for the whole family. We often start with a bowl of vegetable soup. The main ⑮ ______ is usually a stew – lamb, chicken or beef with four or five different ⑯ ______. My mum always puts lots of tasty herbs and spices in her stews, but she doesn't like very hot flavours, so she never adds ⑰ ______. She gets a bit annoyed with us if we add ⑱ ______ and pepper. She says she uses just the right amount! Sometimes we have ⑲ ______ lamb kebabs. I love them, but it's quite a lot of trouble cooking them on a barbecue outside. With our main course, we have rice, couscous, boiled potatoes or bread. I drink water and avoid drinks like ⑳ ______ and cola. We usually end the meal with fruit.

Write an essay like the one above about what you eat. The essay should be about 150 words.



Lesson 2

A Use the prompts to write sentences with *can* and *must* or *mustn't*.

Example:

You (eat) grilled fish and meat, but you (avoid) fried food.

You can eat grilled fish and meat, but you must avoid fried food.

You (read) my essay, but you (copy) it.

You can read my essay, but you mustn't copy it.

1 You (borrow) my mobile, but you (pay) for any calls you make.

____

2 You (phone) me tonight, but you (call) me after 11 p.m.

____

3 We (have) a party, but we (clear up) afterwards.

____

4 She (make) a cake, but she (use) all the butter and eggs.

____

5 You (use) my camera today, but you (take) any photos of me.

____

6 I (have) tea at night if I want to, but I (drink) coffee.

____

7 They (play) video games, but they (turn off) the computer by 10 p.m.

____

8 They (stay) at my house tonight, but they (leave) tomorrow morning.

____

B Complete the school rules with *must, mustn't* or *can.*

Baghdad College School Rules

College starts at 8.00 a.m. You must be on time. You mustn't be late. If you are late, you ① ________ go to the school office and give the reason.

You ② ________ smoke anywhere in the college or playground.

You ③ ________ bring your mobile phone to school, but you ④ ________ use it in class.

You ⑤ ________ bring food and drink to school if you want, but you ⑥ ________ take it into the library or classrooms.

You ⑦ ________ eat, drink or chew gum in class.

You ⑧ ________ be polite to your teachers and the other students.

You ⑨ ________ use the gym after school, but you ⑩ ________ tell a PE teacher you are going to.

 Match the sentence beginnings to the endings.

The Oasis Gym

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR NEW MEMBERS

We want to keep our gym clean, safe and pleasant. We also want our members to avoid accidents and injury. Please follow these guidelines and instructions.

1 [B] You must warm up for at least 10 minutes
2 [ ] If you have never trained before,
3 [ ] You should train for about forty-five minutes, four
4 [ ] You should not come to the gym when
5 [ ] You should wear comfortable clothes
6 [ ] You must not wear outdoor shoes
7 [ ] You should not always do
8 [ ] You should change your exercise routine
9 [ ] You MUST ask an instructor if you
10 [ ] You must not leave the
11 [ ] You must drink plenty of
12 [ ] You must not spend more than 20

A and trainers for your exercise.
B before you start lifting weights. If you don't, you can injure yourself.
C do not know how to use one of the machines.
D times a week.
E minutes on the running machines. Other people want to use them too.
F once a month.
G the same exercises.
H in the gym.
I weights on the gym floor.
J water during your gym session.
K you are ill or injured.
L you should not train every day.

Lesson 3

A **Fill in the blanks with *have to* or *don't have to.***

Flat 15
Biblos Building
Hamra Street
Beirut
Lebanon

Dear Mike,

How are you? I have a holiday job working for my aunt and uncle. They own a restaurant called Arabian Nights here in Beirut. It's hard work, but I enjoy it. It's just right for me because I hate getting up early and in this job I don't have to get up until one in the afternoon. You see, I only ① __________ be at work at three in the afternoon. I always ② __________ work late – until midnight, in fact. But you know me – I don't get tired at night. I ③ __________ wear a uniform, but I don't mind. It's white trousers and a white T-shirt with the name of the restaurant on it.

I'm a helper in the kitchen, so I ④ __________ help the cooks. I ⑤ __________ cook anything. I just ⑥ __________ peel and chop vegetables, grate cheese and carrots, put things away in the fridge and keep the worktops clean and tidy. I also ⑦ __________ do the washing-up and clean the pots and pans. I'm not a waiter, so I ⑧ __________ lay the tables, serve the food or clear the tables.

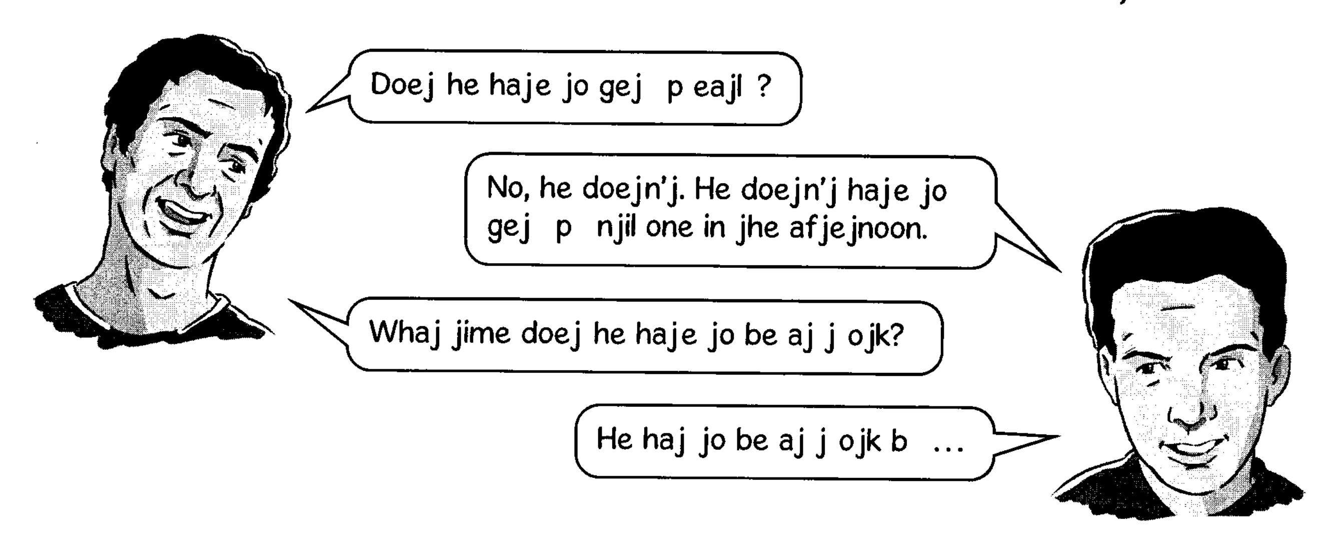
The only trouble with this job is getting home at night. I finish work at about midnight. My aunt and uncle ⑨ __________ stay and lock up the restaurant every night, so they can't leave until one in the morning and I ⑩ __________ to wait for them. But the pay is good and my aunt and uncle are nice people to work for.

Write and tell me about your job.

Best wishes,

Nasseem

B **Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what Nasseem has to do in his job.**



C **Work in pairs. Tell your partner about three things you didn't want to do but had to do yesterday and three things you didn't have to do. Use the list below for ideas.**

- run/walk/go to school
- do English/Maths/Science homework
- do the shopping
- take my little brother/sister to the park/shops/school
- do the washing-up
- empty the rubbish
- help my little brother/sister with homework





D **Study the rule box and write two more examples for each verb.**

mustn't* and *don't have to Grammar and Functions Reference p.91

- We use *mustn't* to say that something is forbidden or not allowed.
  We **mustn't** make a noise. My mother is asleep.
  You **mustn't** use your mobile phone in class. It is not allowed.
  ____
  ____
- We use the negative of *have to* when we say that something is not necessary.
  You **don't have to** do both exercises if you don't have time.
  I **didn't have to** walk to school today. My father drove me there.
  ____
  ____

Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *not have to*.

1 You mustn't smoke anywhere in the school. It's forbidden.

2 I'm on holiday, so I don't have to get up early tomorrow.

3 You ____________ read my letters. They're private.

4 Halim is so lucky. He ____________ pay for plane tickets. His father is a pilot and gets free tickets!

5 We ____________ take a dictionary to the class, but it would probably be very useful.

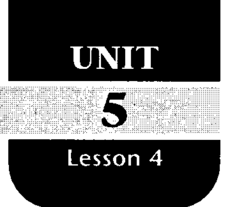
6 You ____________ dive into the pool. The water isn't deep enough.

7 We ____________ go to the beach. We can go to the park instead if you prefer.

8 The bus arrived at exactly ten o'clock, so I ____________ wait very long.

9 You ____________ park there. You will get into trouble with the police.

10 You ____________ cook tonight, Mum. We're going out to a restaurant.



Lesson 4

A **Match the words to the pictures. Write the numbers 1 to 15 next to the correct words.**

barbecue	7	charcoal		cheese grater	
electric mixer		fork		rubber gloves	
lighter		matches		onion	
plaster		recipe book		sink	
teapot		washing-up liquid		wood	

B 🎧 70 **Listen. Answer the questions and complete the advice.**

1 a) What is the girl's problem?

She's cut her finger.

b) What is her brother's advice?

You'd better wash it and put a plaster on it.

2 a) Why is the boy crying?

____

b) What is his mother's advice?

____

3 **a)** Why do they need wood and charcoal?

____

b) What can't he find?

____

c) What is her advice?

____

4 **a)** What does Majida have to do?

____

b) What is her mother's advice?

____

5 **a)** What is the girl making?

____

b) What is she using to mix the butter and sugar?

____

c) What is her little brother's advice?

____

6 **a)** What has Nadia made?

____

b) What has she burnt herself on?

____

c) What is her mother's advice about the burn?

____

d) Nadia wants to bring her mother some tea first. What does her mother say?

____

Which words go together? Match the nouns and noun phrases in the box to the correct verbs.

1 grate *cheese* ______
2 chop ______
3 light ______
4 do ______
5 mix ______
6 beat ______
7 grill ______
8 make ______
9 lay ______
10 boil ______

a cake | a fire | butter, sugar and flour | ~~cheese~~ | eggs
meat | onions | some water | the table | the washing-up

Lesson 5

A Study the language box, then write sentences in the second conditional. Add a comma where necessary.

Second conditional Grammar and Functions Reference p.109/110

- When the *if* clause comes first, it is followed by a comma.
  If I was rich, I'd buy you a new car.
- There is no comma when the *if* clause comes second.
  I'd buy you a new car if I was rich.

1 If she (have) shorter hair, she (look) nicer.

If she had shorter hair, she would look nicer.

2 You (not be) tired if you (go) to bed earlier.

______

3 If he (not smoke), he (be) a lot healthier.

______

4 What (you do) if you (find) 3 million Iraqi dinars in the street?

____

5 If you (have) wings, where (you fly)?

____

6 Everybody (like) him if he (not be) so bossy.

____

7 I (tell) you the answer if I (know) it.

____

B In pairs, ask and answer the questions from the interview on Student's Book pages 60 and 61. Then tell the class about your partner.

Write your own answers to the interview questions on Student's Book page 61.

If I won £1,000 in a competition, I'd buy an MP3 player and a laptop.

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Lesson 6

A Use the prompts to write quiz questions in the second conditional.

How honest are you?

1 If a shop assistant (give) you too much change by mistake, what (you do)?

If a shop assistant gave you too much change by mistake, what would you do?

2 If the waiter (forget) to give you your bill at a café, (you tell) him?

____

3 If you (find) 2 million Iraqi dinars in the street, (you take) it to the police station?

____

4 If you (see) your friend cheating in an exam, what (you do)?

____

5 If a very rich friend (lend) you 50,000 Iraqi dinars and (forget) about it, (you keep) quiet or (you remind) your friend?

____

6 If you (crash) your scooter into an expensive car and nobody (see) you, what (you do)?

____

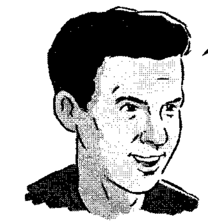
7 (you read) your sister's or brother's letters and diary if you (find) them in their cupboard?

____

8 How (you feel) if you (lose) your bag containing 50,000 Iraqi dinars?

____

B **In groups, ask and answer the questions in Exercise A. Give reasons for your answers.**





C **Role-play the following situation in pairs. You and a friend have just found a wallet in the street. Discuss the best thing to do with it.**





D **The police have just returned your purse, which you lost in the street. Write a letter saying thank you to the person who handed it in. Start like this.**

Dear ______________________

Thank you very much for handing in my purse to the police station. I was very worried when I lost it last week. It had quite a lot of money in it, about ______

____

____

____

____

____

____

Lesson 7

A **Work in pairs and take turns being Student 1. Student 1 asks for advice in these situations. Student 2 gives advice, but asks for some more information first.**

Student 1

1 You have lost your new glasses.

2 You have a bad headache and a sore throat.

3 You want to give up your studies and become a singer.

4 You don't know where to go for your next holiday.

5 You are worried about your exams and can't sleep at night.

6 You don't know what to wear to your cousin's wedding or what gift to give.

7 You want to take a visitor from Britain sightseeing in Iraq and you aren't sure where to take him/her.

8 Your brother/sister seems unhappy and you aren't sure how to help him/her.



I'je lojj m nej glajjej. I jhink I lefj jhem on jhe b j.

Weje jhe jej e penjije?

Yej. And I can'j jee jhe boajd j ijho j jhem. Whaj jho ld I do?

If I j eje o , I'd go jo jhe b j jjajion and ajk jhe managej abo j jhem.





B **Write one of the dialogues you made up in Exercise A. Read the example first.**

Majida: I've lost my new glasses. I think I left them in the college toilet.

Amina: When did you lose them?

Majida: Yesterday, I think. I really need them. What should I do?

Amina: I think you should go and ask the head teacher. Someone might have taken them to her office.

Majida: I've already done that. She hasn't got them in her office.

________ ____

________ ____

________ ____

________ ____

________ ____

________ ____

C **Work with a partner. Take turns acting out one of your dialogues to the rest of the class.**

Lesson 8

A **Look at Student's Book page 63 and complete the rule and the examples.**

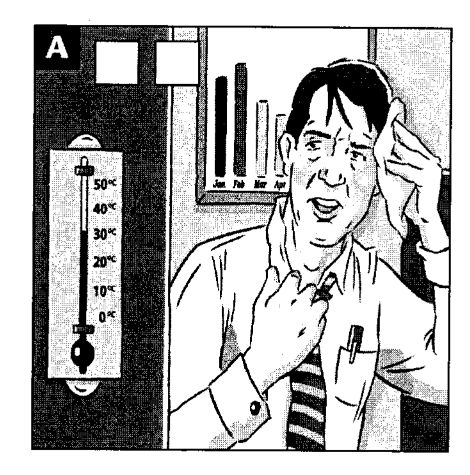
Wishes for the present Grammar and Functions Reference p.110

- We use *I wish* or *If only* + the ________ simple tense to talk about wishes for the present.
  I wish I ________ lots of money.
  If only I ________ rich.
  I wish I ________ need to work so hard.

Wishes for the future Grammar and Functions Reference p.110

- We use *I wish/If only* + *would/could* to talk about wishes for the future.
  If only Salwa would change the day of her party.
  I wish I ________ come to your party next week, but I'm going to be away.

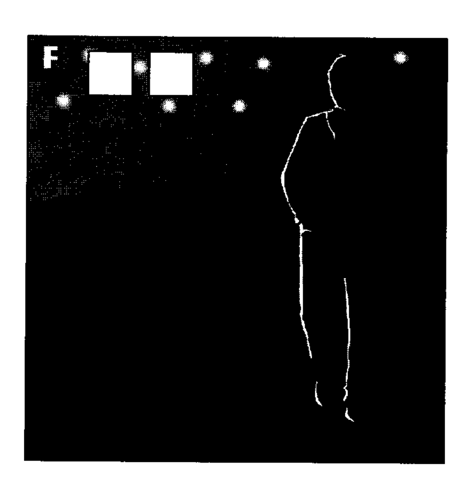
B Listen and match two wishes to each picture.

A

B

C


D

E

F


C **Now match these wishes to the pictures above. Write the letters in the boxes.**

1 I wish the neighbours would stop making that noise. [E] [ ]
2 I wish it wasn't such a dark night. [ ] [ ]
3 If only there was a garage somewhere. [ ] [ ]
4 I wish they would put air-conditioning in this office. [ ] [ ]
5 I wish you didn't live so far away. [ ] [ ]
6 If only it would stop raining. [ ] [ ]

Are they wishes for the present or the future? Write p (present) or f (future) in the second box.

D **In pairs, talk about your wishes. Exchange your ideas about what you would like to change in your life.**

I wish I/we had … I wish I/my friend was … I wish I knew …
I wish I/you could … I wish it was …

Example:

I j ijh I had a digijal cameja.

So do I.

I'd like jo jake phojoj of all m fjiendj.

I'd je mine jo jake phojoj of jhe dejejj.

Write six wishes, three for the present and three for the future.

Lesson 9

A **Read the article on Student's Book pages 64 and 65 again and match the words and phrases to their meanings.**

1 picnic	☐	a)	at the beginning
2 annoying	☐	b)	difficult, causing trouble
3 chat	☐	c)	disagree; fight with words
4 room (in the car)	☐	d)	space
5 argue	☐	e)	meal outside
6 to start with	☐	f)	gentle wind
7 for ages	☐	g)	not awake
8 breeze	☐	h)	only thinking about yourself
9 unconscious	☐	i)	talk in a friendly way
10 selfish	☐	j)	for a long time

B **Answer these questions.**

1 In which two ways does Faisal sometimes annoy Dana and Layla?

2 What food and drink did Dana take with her for the picnic?

3 What lie did Dana tell her mother?

4 How did Dana find out about Faisal's accident?

5 How did the accident happen?

6 How did Dana feel when she saw her brother in hospital?

7 What did she wish?

8 How did everyone know Faisal was better on the fourth day?

C **Write a summary of the story in your own words. Start like this and complete the sentence beginnings.**

Dana was invited to the park for a picnic by Layla and her family.

Her brother Faisal wanted to go too, but Layla didn't want him to.

She told her mother that ______________________________

At the park, ______________________________

Then she got a call ______________________________

Faisal had ______________________________

Layla's family drove ______________________________

Faisal was ______________________________

Dana felt ______________________________

She wished ______________________________

In the end, ______________________________

Lesson 10

A **Read the letter of complaint on page 120 and write the following phrases and sentences in the correct places.**

- and had a view of a car park
- and the unbearable noise
- and there was no hot water in the mornings
- photos which show
- and we could not keep our food fresh
- and we were unable to relax.
- but we left after one week.
- I look forward to hearing from you.

24 Park Street
London
W6 9DG

The Managing Director
Cornwall Beach Holidays
12 The High Street
Truro
TR22 0PW

17th August

Dear Sir / Madam,

My brother and I stayed at one of your holiday flats last month, from 15 to 22 July. It was Flat 25, Bay View Road, Penzance. We intended to stay there for two weeks, until 29 July, ① but we left after one week. There were a number of reasons for our early departure.

Firstly, we had booked a flat with a view of the sea. The flat which you gave us was at the back of the building ② ____________________.

Secondly, the bathroom was unsatisfactory. The shower did not work ③ ____________________. I complained to the caretaker, but nobody did anything about it.

Thirdly, the television did not work. I asked the caretaker to replace it, but he did not. In addition, the fridge did not work. This was very inconvenient as the weather was very hot ④ ____________________.

Finally, there were builders working the whole time that we were there. They were working above the flat from seven in the morning until ten at night. The noise and dust were terrible ⑤ ____________________.

As you know, we paid £600 in advance for our two-week stay and left after just one week. We could not stay any longer because the flat was so unsatisfactory. I would not have booked a two-week stay at the flat if I had known about the building works ⑥ ____________________. I would therefore be grateful if you could refund £300 to me for the week that we were not there. I enclose ⑦ ____________________ the unattractive view from the flat and the building works.

⑧ ____________________.

Yours faithfully,

Mike Green

B **Put Mike's five complaints in the order he mentions them. Write the numbers 1 to 5 in the boxes.**

a) the bathroom ☐

b) the builders ☐

c) the fridge ☐

d) the TV ☐

e) the view ☐

C **Answer the questions.**

1 Who lives in Park Street, London?

____

2 Who is the letter to?

____

3 Why does Mike Green start the letter with Dear Sir / Madam?

____

4 A formal letter ends with *Yours faithfully*. Write one way to end an informal letter.

____

D **Tick the correct item for a formal letter from each list below.**

1 Opening greeting
a) Dear Mr Sir,
b) Dear Mr Moreton,
c) Hello Sir!
d) My dearest Sir,

2 Closing greeting
a) Love from
b) Best wishes
c) Goodbye
d) Yours sincerely

3 Address
a) King Street 14
London
W6 4EJ
b) London, England
c) 14 King Street
London
W6 4EJ

4 Date
a) 11th November / November 11th
b) November the 11th
c) the eleventh of November
d) 11 November

E Write a formal letter of complaint.

You are studying in Britain. You live in a furnished, rented flat. You are not satisfied with certain things in the flat. Write to the landlord of your flat, Mr Mathews. Complain about five things from the list below. List your complaints in order of importance. Lay your letter out with your address, the landlord's address and the date. Your letter should be about 150 words, NOT INCLUDING the addresses, greetings or date.

- there are cockroaches in the kitchen
- the lift often breaks down
- the central heating does not work
- there have been power cuts every month
- you need another chair
- the neighbours are very noisy
- the roof is leaking and water is coming into your bedroom
- the bathroom window is broken

Revision 1

A Read the article quickly. Don't worry about the words you don't understand. Just get the general meaning. Then choose the best headline for it.

1 **Do sport and lose weight!**

2 **SPORT HELPS YOU SLEEP BETTER!**

3 Teachers say sport is important.

4 SPORTY PEOPLE DON'T FIGHT OR ARGUE

5 **SPORT IS DEFINITELY GOOD FOR YOU!**

6 **Endorphins Make You Feel Good**

Medical research shows that there are many advantages in doing sport two or three times a week. According to most doctors, sport and aerobic exercise improve stamina, strength and flexibility and make us feel better. When we get out of breath, doctors say, our heart gets useful exercise and, over a period of time, this exercise makes our heart and lungs stronger. On top of this, during exercise the brain releases special chemicals called endorphins. These chemicals can improve our mood, give us a sense of well-being and even make us feel happier. As a result, according to many doctors, after exercise we are likely to feel relaxed and sleep better. Doctors also say that doing sport helps overweight people to lose weight and, in some cases, motivates smokers to give up smoking.

Psychologists talk about the personal and social benefits that come from doing sport regularly. They say that people who do sport get rid of aggression and are more balanced. They do not get angry as often as people who do not do sport and they are less likely to have fights or unnecessary arguments. They also talk about the benefits of being part of a team. People who participate in team sports learn how to work with and appreciate others and learn to recognize their own strengths and weaknesses. They also receive praise and support from other members of their team. So, according to psychologists, people who do sport are often less isolated than those who don't. They say they have more friends, are more popular and receive more social invitations.



In a recent survey, 96% of teachers said that students who regularly did sport were harder working, more motivated, more interested in their studies and better disciplined than those who did not do sport regularly. A similar survey among employers gave similar results. Employers said that their employees who did sport were more energetic, more productive and less likely to take time off work for illness.

The message is clear. Governments should do more to encourage sport throughout the population. They should spend more money on sports facilities for young people in primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities. They should offer sports programmes to adults of all ages. There should be more sports clubs, gyms, tennis courts, swimming pools and playing fields at prices that everyone can afford. And sports coaching should be more easily available. Sport can improve people's health and attitude to life. A healthy, happy population makes for a productive and prosperous country.

B These are the main points of the article in the wrong order. Put them in the same order as in the article. Number them 1 to 5.

a) Employers say the same about their staff. ☐

b) The government should encourage sport more actively. ☐

c) Doctors say sport has many health benefits. ☐

d) Teachers find sporty students work harder. ☐

e) Psychologists agree that sport is good for us. ☐

C **Use the points in Exercise B to write a summary of the article in about 120 words. Try to use your own words.**

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Revision 2

A **Write five words from the list in each category.**

~~boiled~~ ~~carrots~~ ankle salty chilli chips delicious face forehead fried grilled heated honey wrist lemonade spicy stewed sweet tasteless knee

ways food is cooked	adjectives to describe food	things to eat or drink	parts of the body
boiled		carrots	

B **Match each word on the left with a word on the right to make common phrases.**

1 salt and pepper — drink
2 fish and ______ — ~~pepper~~
3 food and ______ — fork
4 knife and ______ — tie
5 suit and ______ — chips
6 hopes and ______ — dreams

C **Match the words to make compound nouns.**

1 air- conditioning — bike
2 driving ______ — camera
3 digital ______ — ~~conditioning~~
4 cheese ______ — grater
5 electric ______ — facilities
6 mountain ______ — licence
7 sports ______ — mixer

D **Find the pairs of words that are linked to each other by their meaning.**

~~athletics~~ ~~cut~~ boiling onion camp ~~champion~~ faint barbecue hairdresser
hot starving salon hungry tent unconscious ~~blood~~ charcoal garlic

athletics / champion ______ / ______
cut / blood ______ / ______
______ / ______ ______ / ______
______ / ______ ______ / ______
______ / ______

Test 1

A 🎧 74 **Listen and make notes of the reasons the girls lost the basketball match. There are five more reasons.**

1 changed captain two days before match
2 ______________________
3 ______________________
4 ______________________
5 ______________________
6 ______________________

B **Use the notes to write sentences like the example expressing regret.**

1 If only we hadn't changed captain two days before the match.
2 If only ______________________
3 If only ______________________
4 If only ______________________
5 If only ______________________
6 If only ______________________

C **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

boil	bowl	fry	charcoal	heat	sink	slice	starving	sweet	tasteless

1 This stew is a bit __________. Can you pass me the salt, please?
2 I'm __________. When are we going to have lunch?
3 We can't have a barbecue. There isn't any __________.
4 Can you __________ some water and make the tea, please?
5 The rice isn't very hot. Let me __________ it a bit for you in the microwave.

6 Sit down and I'll bring you a nice ____________ of soup.

7 Where's the olive oil? I'm going to ____________ some potatoes for lunch.

8 There's lots of honey in this cake. That's why it's so ____________.

9 Would you like a ____________ of cake with your coffee?

10 Can you take these dirty dishes to the ____________ and wash them up, please?

D **Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 The river is very fast and dangerous. The sign says you … not swim in it.
a) must **b)** should **c)** might

2 I wish I … that to her. Now she hates me.
a) hadn't said **b)** didn't say **c)** don't say

3 You … do your homework tonight. It's the weekend tomorrow.
a) mustn't **b)** don't have to **c)** can't

4 We … write about our favourite food for homework yesterday.
a) have to **b)** had **c)** had to

5 If you … change your life, how would you change it?
a) can **b)** could **c)** will

6 There's a bad smell in the kitchen. … empty the rubbish bin.
a) You'd better **b)** You better **c)** Better you

7 What … buy first if your father gave you 2 million Iraqi dinars?
a) do you **b)** will you **c)** would you

8 My brother works for the police, but he … wear a uniform.
a) don't have to **b)** doesn't have to **c)** doesn't have

9 If you don't feel well, I think you … go and lie down.
a) will **b)** need **c)** should

10 I wish I … lots of languages. Then I could be an interpreter.
a) spoke **b)** speaking **c)** speak

E Write sentences in the second conditional.

1 I (give) you some money if I (have) any.

____

2 If I (be) you, I (not lend) him your bike.

____

3 Where (you go) if you (can) have lots of free plane tickets?

____

4 If you (wake up) and (not remember) your own name, what (you do)?

____

5 If she (live) nearer, I (see) her every day.

____

F Match the sentence beginnings and endings. Then write full sentences, putting the verbs in the correct tense.

1	e	Do you wish you (be) still	a) house.
2		I wish I (know)	b) drive.
3		My grandmother wishes she (can)	c) near the sea.
4		Salwa wishes she (not have to) wear	d) her name.
5		They wish they (have) a bigger	e) on holiday?
6		Halim wishes he (live)	f) glasses.

1 Do you wish you were still on holiday?

2 ____

3 ____

4 ____

5 ____

6 ____

Test 2

Ask any British teenager about their favourite food and they will probably say one of these: fish and chips, pizza, burgers, kebabs, hot dogs or Mexican tacos. What do these things have in common? They are all fast food. That means food from shops or stalls that only sell one or two kinds of food, which is served very fast, and which doesn't cost a lot. In fact, 80% of British teenagers eat fast food at least once a week.

Why do they like it so much?

'I like to go out with my friends at the weekends. We go to the cinema and the shops and then we get hungry,' says Damian, aged seventeen from Brighton. 'We can't afford restaurants and, anyway, they're too formal for us. Fast food is cheap and you don't have to be smartly dressed to go and buy a portion of fish and chips.'

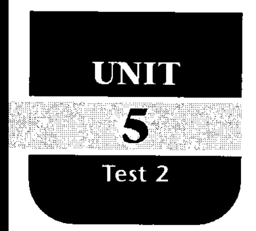
Adam, eighteen from Newcastle, says he eats fish and chips at least once a week. 'My brother and I always go swimming on Wednesday evening. Afterwards, we're tired and hungry, so we get fish and chips from a shop opposite the pool. It's quick and convenient. You don't have to wait. You get a hot meal in five minutes. And we eat them on the way home in the bus. The chips are a bit oily, but when you're hungry, that's OK.'

There's no question that fast food is convenient and cheap, but many doctors and scientists think that it is unhealthy. In Europe and America today, 22% of children and teenagers are overweight. Doctors say that fast food is the problem. They claim it contains too much fat and too much oil. It also contains too much salt, which makes people thirsty. This leads to another problem. The soft drinks like lemonade, orangeade and cola which are sold with fast food contain too much sugar. The result is that young people fill themselves with sugar, oil and fat, very little carbohydrate and protein, and no vegetables or fruit.

Psychologists say that fast food can be bad for family life. They say that families suffer when teenagers are never at home at mealtimes. They say that families need to spend time together enjoying a meal. Mealtimes are the time when the whole family has the opportunity to get together and talk about the events of the day.

Environmentalists complain about fast food's bad effects on the environment. It comes with plastic knives and forks, plastic cups and bottles and polystyrene or paper boxes. Many people throw these away without thinking and leave rubbish in the streets. On top of that, burning them causes extra pollution to the atmosphere.

However, it is clear that fast food is not going to go away. How can we reduce the negative aspects of it? Firstly, for health reasons, we shouldn't always eat the same fast food. Even if burgers and chips are your favourites, you shouldn't always eat them. Have something different for a change sometimes. You should avoid sweet drinks with your fast food. Drink water instead. You should make sure you have a meal with the whole family at least four times a week. For the sake of the environment, avoid buying fast food that has a lot of polystyrene or plastic wrapping. And always make sure you throw your fast food wrappings and cups in a rubbish bin.



A **Read the article on page 129 quickly and choose the correct headline for it. Tick your choice.**

Avoid fast food and save the environment

Fast food contains too much salt and sugar!

Fast food can make you FAT!

THE TROUBLE WITH FAST FOOD

FAST FOOD is BAD for your family life

WHY TEENAGERS LOVE FAST FOOD

B **Read and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).**

1 You don't have to sit in a restaurant to eat fast food. ☐

2 Most British teenagers eat fast food every week. ☐

3 Damian likes dressing up and going to expensive restaurants. ☐

4 Damian says fast food is cheap. ☐

5 Adam doesn't like fish and chips because they're too oily. ☐

6 Adam hates waiting for the fish and chips to be cooked. ☐

7 According to doctors, a lot of fast food is bad for people's health. ☐

8 Psychologists think fast food makes life better for everyone. ☐

9 The writer thinks we shouldn't eat too much of the same fast food. ☐

C These are the main points of the article in the wrong order. Put them in the same order as in the article. Number them 1 to 6.

Doctors think it is bad for young people's health. ☐

Fast food is very popular among British teenagers. ☐

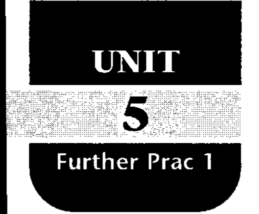
Psychologists say family life benefits from mealtimes together. ☐

There are complaints about the bad effects of fast food on the environment. ☐

There are ways we can reduce all the bad effects of fast food. ☐

Young people like it because it is cheap and convenient. ☐

D Use the points in Exercise C to write a summary of the article in 120 words. Try to use your own words.

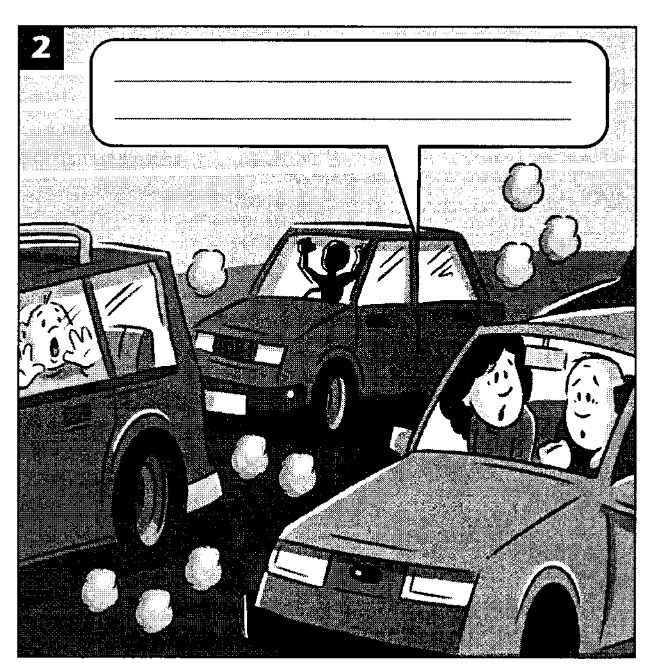


Further Practice 1

A What are these people thinking or saying? Write sentences with *If only* or *I wish* + the past perfect.



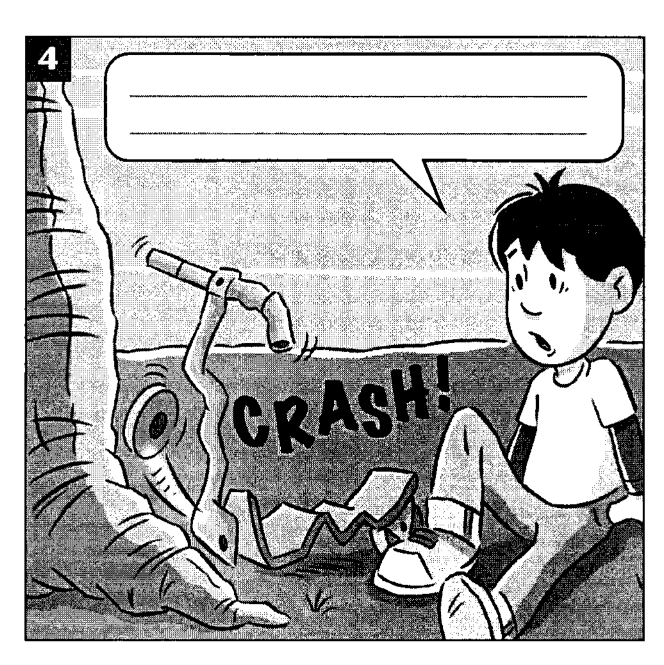
I wish / not steal that money



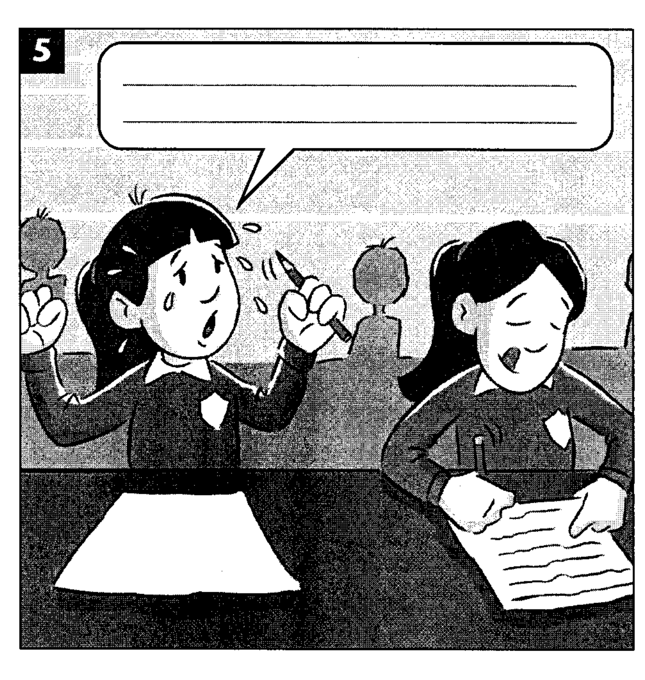
If only / we walk instead of coming by car



I wish / not leave my mobile phone at home



If only / drive more carefully



If only / I work harder for this exam



I wish / not eat so much chocolate

B 🎧 75 **Listen to a talk about regrets. Write the correct percentages next to the headings.**

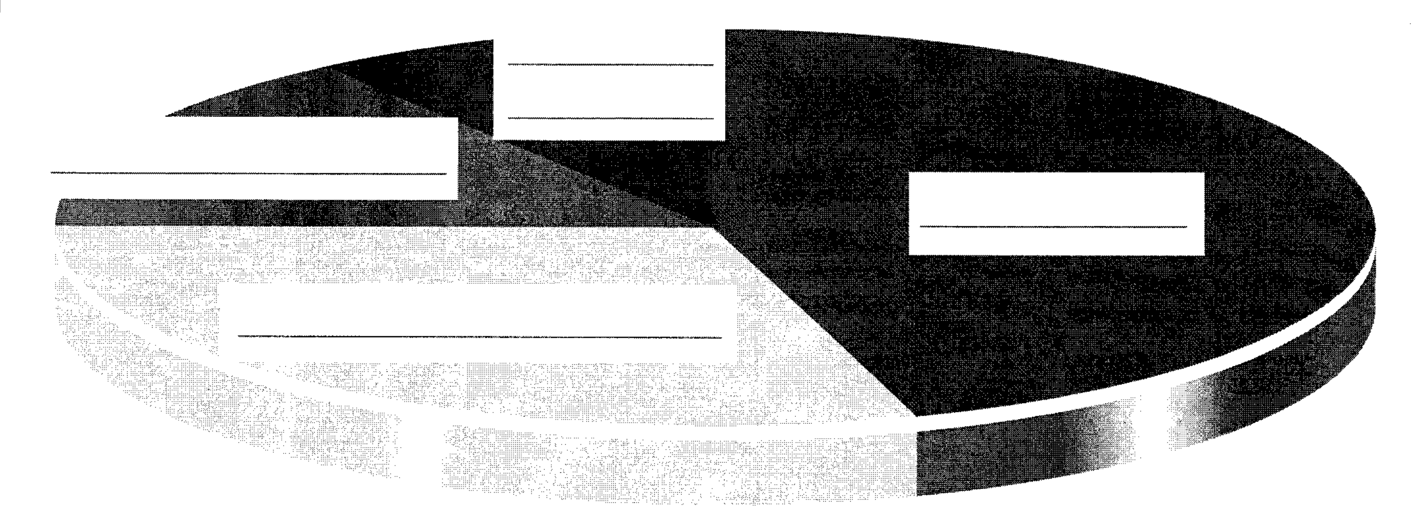
No regrets ____________

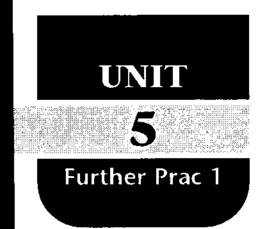
Regrets about family life ____________

Regrets about jobs ____________

Regrets about health ____________

C **Now match the headings in Exercise B to the percentages shown on the chart.**





D 🎧 76 **Listen to the rest of the talk and write the percentages next to the regrets.**

1 I wish I had married someone else. ________

2 I wish I had had more children. ________

3 I wish I hadn't got married so young. ________

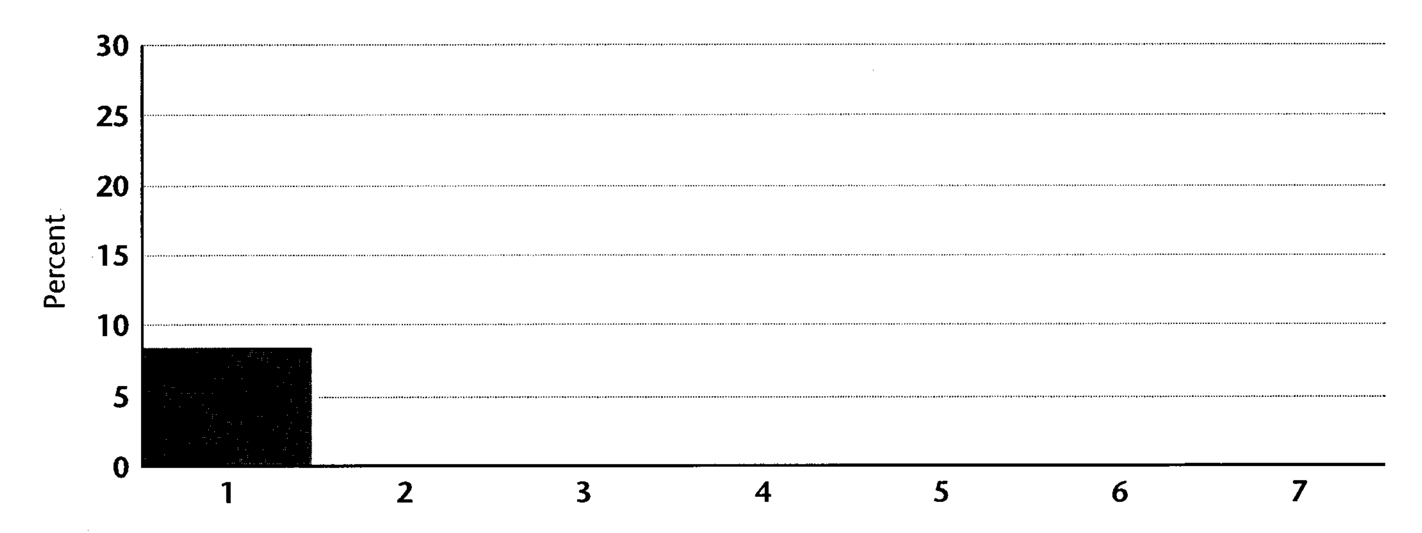
4 I wish I had had a different career. ________

5 I wish I had kept in contact with old friends. ________

6 I wish I had learned to play a musical instrument. ________

7 I wish I had worked harder at school or college. ________

E **Now use your answers in Exercise D to complete the chart. Draw the bars.**



F **Work in pairs. Take turns talking about three things you regret. Your partner should ask extra questions. These prompts will help you:**

- I wish I had … when I had the chance.
- How old were you?
- I wish I hadn't … gone to …
- Why didn't you …?
- What would you have …?

Further Practice 2

A **Now check your score for the quiz on Student's Book page 67.**

Score
For a) answers, you get 1 point.
For b) answers, you get 2 points.
For c) answers, you get 3 points.

What does it mean?

7 – 9 You are a scared little mouse! You feel nervous just from doing this quiz. You would have more fun if you sometimes took risks.

10 – 16 You are daring, but not too daring. And you manage to stay calm in dangerous situations.

17 – 21 You are a very brave lion! Just remember, you shouldn't take unnecessary risks.

B **Write three more questions for the quiz. Each question should have three answers to choose from. Don't forget that (a) answers should be the least brave reaction, (c) answers should be the bravest reaction and (b) answers should be in the middle.**

1 ______________________________

a) ______________________________

b) ______________________________

c) ______________________________

2 ______________________________

a) ______________________________

b) ______________________________

c) ______________________________

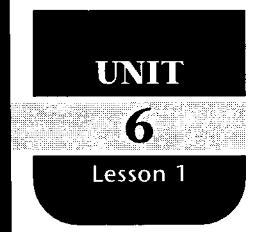
3 ______________________________

a) ______________________________

b) ______________________________

c) ______________________________

C **Work in pairs. Read and answer your partner's new questions.**



Lesson 1

A 🎧 77 **Listen to six different TV programmes and write the correct programme type.**

1 weather forecast

2 ______________________

3 ______________________

4 ______________________

5 ______________________

6 ______________________

B **Work in pairs. Ask your partner about his/her TV watching. During the interview, use your partner's answers to fill in this form.**

1 Name: ______________________

2 How much TV do you watch?

quite a lot ☐ a lot ☐ a little ☐ none ☐

3 How often do you watch the following types of programme? (Tick the correct column.)

	often	sometimes	never	favourite
Cartoon				
Chat show				
Education				
Film/movie				
Lifestyle				
Music				
News				
Soap opera				
Sport				
Weather forecast				

4 Which is your favourite (sports) programme?

Lesson 2

A Read the article on Student's Book page 71 again. 78 Then listen and complete this text about the same event.

The fire started on the ground floor of number 218 Queen Street at 10.10 a.m. and it ① ____________ the fourth floor ② ____________ minutes. As soon as the police and fire brigade ③ ____________, they ④ ____________ everyone ⑤ ____________ number 218 and the buildings on either side very quickly.

A few minutes later, there was a loud ⑥ ____________. The police ⑦ ____________ the crowd in the street to ⑧ ____________ away from the building. They ⑨ ____________ police ⑩ ____________ at the end of Queen Street, and they ⑪ ____________ people from ⑫ ____________ the street.

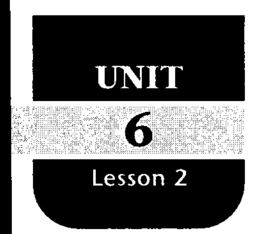
By 11 o'clock, the fire seemed ⑬ ____________, but the ⑭ ____________ of the building had been completely destroyed. Ambulances took five people to hospital, but ⑮ ____________.

B Work with a partner to compare the two accounts of the fire. Read each text aloud, sentence by sentence.

C Match the formal (written) words and the informal (spoken) words.

1 arrive — d)
2 enter
3 evacuate
4 explosion
5 instruct
6 members of the public
7 move
8 not serious
9 place
10 prevent
11 the interior
12 vehicles

a) bang
b) cars
c) get away
d) get here
e) get out of
f) go into
g) inside
h) OK
i) people
j) put
k) stop
l) tell



D **The language in these sentences is *informal*. Rewrite the sentences so that they are *formal*. Change the contractions and replace the underlined words. Use the words in the box, changing the form of the verbs when necessary.**

be quiet	become	boy	children	difficult	director	~~escape from~~	football
goodbye	improve	mother	television	thank you	very good		

1 The lions can't get out of their cage.

The lions cannot escape from their cage.

2 It's quite hard to work with all this noise.

____

3 Bye! And thanks very much.

____

4 I'm the boss of a small company in Baghdad.

____

5 My mum told the kids to shut up.

____

6 They were watching a soccer match on TV.

____

7 We're having a great time.

____

8 It got so hot that we couldn't go out.

____

9 That guy won't be in the team.

____

10 The team's been getting better all this year.

____

Lesson 3

A What were William's own words in his first interview with Alan Jones? Tick the correct boxes.

1 a) I was very happy that my book had been published. ☐
b) I am very happy that my book has been published. ☑
c) You were very happy that my book had been published. ☐

2 a) I don't expect it to be a great success. ☐
b) I didn't expect it to be a great success. ☐
c) I will expect it to be a great success. ☐

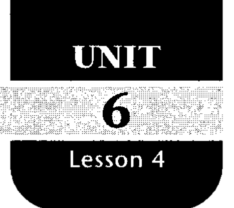
3 a) My next book was better. ☐
b) My next book will be better. ☐
c) My next book was better ☐

4 a) Writing was a very lonely occupation. ☐
b) Writing would be a very lonely occupation. ☐
c) Writing is a very lonely occupation. ☐

5 a) I'm not sure that I'll continue. ☐
b) I wasn't sure that I'll continue. ☐
c) I'm not sure that I would continue. ☐

B 79 Listen to some of William's first interview with Alan Jones. Complete the reported sentences.

1 He said he still lived at home with his parents.
2 He said ______________ in China until ______________.
3 He said ______________ and that ______________ no good at anything else.
4 He said ______________ relax in Spain for a month.
5 He said ______________ next novel.
6 He said ______________ in China.
7 He said ______________, so ______________ use 'spell check' a lot.
8 He said ______________ in English, but ______________ in Mandarin.



Lesson 4

A **Match Younis Mahmood's words with the sentences from a newspaper report. Complete the last two sentences.**



A A a j ofe ional, I'je been in i diffe enj jeam . ☐

B I ja jed jlajing foojball in Ki k k, mj home cijj. ☐

C I'm joining jhe I a i najional jeam ne j monjh. ☐

D I'je been looking fo a ne jeam ince Jan a j. ☐

E I'je been jlajing in jhe G lf fo jhe la j j o jea . ☐

F I co ed a loj of goal la j jea . ☐

1 Younis Mahmood said that he was joining the Iraqi national team next month.

2 He said that he had started playing football in Kirkuk, his home city.

3 He said that, as a professional, he had been in six different teams.

4 He said that he had been playing in the Gulf for the last two years.

5 He said that ______________________________

6 He said that ______________________________

B **Read and link these rules and examples of changes in verb tenses in reported speech.**

Direct speech	Reported speech
1 Past simple *'I saw the match.'*	**a)** Past perfect *She said she had lost her mobile.*
2 Present perfect *'I've lost my mobile.'*	**b)** Past perfect continuous *He said he had been waiting for hours.*
3 Present perfect continuous *'I've been waiting for hours.'*	**c)** Past perfect *She said she had seen the match.*

C **Tariq, 17, and his sister Layla, 15, went on holiday with their parents to Babylon in Iraq. Did they enjoy the holiday? Complete the reported sentences on the next page.**

1 It was a boring holiday. There was nothing to do.
2 We had to go out every day and look at old buildings.
3 There was an international football match on TV, but I missed it.
4 I tried to have a good time with the family, but it was hard.
5 I've never been to such a boring place.
6 I don't want to go back there.





1 It was a fantastic holiday. There was lots to see and do.
2 We went out on lots of interesting visits to temples and so on.
3 I took hundreds of photos of the Ishtar Gate and the temples.
4 Tariq just listened to his iPod and didn't speak to anyone.
5 I've been writing a diary of our holiday.
6 I will definitely go to Babylon again.

1 Tariq said it had been a boring holiday. There had been nothing to do.

Layla said ______________________________

2 Tariq said ______________________________

Layla said ______________________________

3 Tariq said ______________________________

Layla said ______________________________

4 Tariq said ______________________________

Layla said ______________________________

5 Tariq said ______________________________

Layla said ______________________________

6 Tariq said ______________________________

Layla said ______________________________

D **Interview two students about the same event – a sports match, a party or an event that has taken place in your town. Make notes about any differences between their stories. Then write out your notes in full.**

Example: *Mariam said there were lots of people there.*
Suha said there weren't many.



Lesson 5

A 🎧 (81) **Listen to the trailer again. How are these five things in the film described? Write notes.**

	Trailer	Review
Jo McGregor's acting		
Emma Knightly's acting		
the story		
the special effects		
the music		

B **Read the film review on Student's Book page 73. Write notes of the reviewer's opinion of the film in the table.**

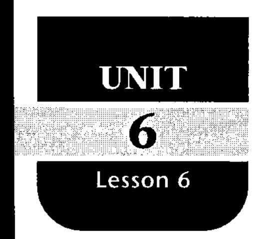
C **Would you like to see *The Spanish Captain*? Work in groups and discuss it.**



The ejie aid ij a a bo ing jo j, o I o ldn'j anj jo ee ij.

I'd anj jo ee ij beca e jhe j aile aid ij a a bea jif l jo j.





Lesson 6

A **Eman asked a lot more questions which did not appear in the magazine article on Student's Book page 74. Read these reported questions and write Eman's actual words.**

1 She asked her if her parents were happy about her being a painter.

Were your parents happy about you being a painter?

2 She asked her if she had any brothers or sisters.

____

3 She asked her if her family liked painting, too.

____

4 She asked her which her best painting was.

____

5 She asked her when she had first sold a painting.

____

6 She asked her what other painters she admires.

____

7 She asked her where she got her ideas.

____

8 She asked her if she used photographs for her work.

____

9 She asked her whether she used the Internet to sell paintings.

____

10 She asked her which countries she had been to.

____

B 82 **Jameel has not seen his Aunt Salwa for five years. She phoned him and asked him lots of questions. Listen and make notes of her questions.**

1 How tall ______

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______



Use your notes to tell Jameel's mother what Aunt Salwa asked.

1 She asked me how tall I was. ______

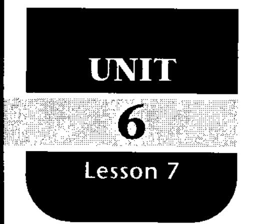
2 She asked me ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______



Lesson 7

A **Write headlines for these two newspaper articles. Compare your headlines with others in the class.**

1

____

____

A big road bridge has collapsed in Caracas, Venezuela. The bridge normally carries 50,000 cars every day, going in and out of the city, but it was empty at 4.30 p.m. yesterday when the disaster happened. Strong winds had made it impossible to cross the bridge. A spokesman at the scene said, 'It is a miracle that no one has been killed or injured. Let us thank God for that. Work will begin immediately to build a new bridge.'

2

____

____

Monkeys have been causing trouble in the Indian city of New Delhi for many years. They are famous for stealing food from people in the street. Now there is a new problem. The monkeys have decided that they like mobile phones. 'We don't know why they steal mobiles,' said policewoman Vidya Chakrabarti. 'Maybe they think they're food. If this happens to you, call your mobile number. When it rings, the monkeys are frightened and usually drop the phone.'

B **Write an article of about 80 words to go with one of these headlines.**

THIEF STEALS POLICE CAR

ANIMALS ESCAPE FROM ZOO

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Lesson 8

A In pairs, try reading this aloud to your partner.

a little south african boy had a very lucky escape yesterday sitting by a river near cape town mrs betty paton saw her three year old son max holding a snake and biting it I was terrified she said it was a poisonous snake but max had almost bitten the head off mrs paton took max to hospital but doctors said that the snake had not bitten him

It's not easy, is it? Without punctuation, English is quite difficult to read.

B Now write out the paragraph with punctuation. When you have finished, compare your work to the same paragraph on Student's Book page 76.

____

____

____

____

____

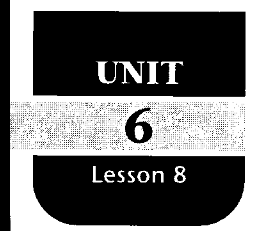
____

____

____

C Where do we use capital letters? Write C for capital letter or S for small letter in the boxes.

Countries	☐	Days of the week	☐
Colours	☐	First word of sentences	☐
Months	☐	E-mail addresses	☐
Verbs	☐	People's names	☐
Place names	☐	Nationality adjectives	☐
Names of animals	☐	Words for sports	☐



D **Write these sentences again with capital letters where necessary.**

1 the market in kingston is on thursday.
The market in Kingston is on Thursday.

2 you know nabil is coming in november.

3 my lebanese friend mohamed al mansour loves football.

4 the tiger is now protected in parts of india.

5 my e-mail address is fareed.seeham@hotmail.com.

6 does dana prefer green or blue?

7 i think the eshtar hotel is in al sa'adon street.

8 do they play basketball in mosul?

E **Read the language box on the opposite page. Then put commas into the sentences.**

1 Before we left my aunt gave us tea and some little cakes.

2 Noura Batool Nisrin Claudia and Aseel all want to come to the party.

3 If you want to visit Jameel Saeed will give you a lift.

4 When the police car stopped the man started running away.

5 I take photos of flowers trees hills the sea and the sky.

6 As she is interested in sport videos about the Olympic Games would be a good present.

7 While we were waiting for the plane we talked about our families.

8 As soon as you get to Baghdad phone your cousin.

Commas

- Commas are used between items in a list. Before the last item, we use *and* instead of a comma.
  He plays tennis, table tennis, football, baseball ***and*** *basketball.*
- Commas are used between two or more adjectives.
  He's wearing a long, black coat.
- Commas are used in sentences that have clauses beginning with *If* and words such as *When, While, As soon as*. This clause is called *subordinate*.
  The comma separates the subordinate clause from the main clause.
  When they eat, lions use their sharp front teeth.
  If you have finished the books, you must give them back to me.

Lesson 9

A **Work in pairs and interview each other.**
Student A: You are a journalist. Use the form to ask questions.
Student B: You are Eva Plackner. Use the information to answer the questions.
Where necessary, make up answers using your imagination.

Name: *Eva Plackner*

Age: *28*

Married: *To David Cruz (since last year)*

Job: *Dentist. I finished my studies ...*

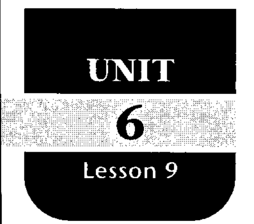
Good things about the job: *I like working with people. The ...*

Bad things about the job: *Sometimes people's teeth smell of onions!*

Previous jobs: *When I was a student, I worked part-time as a secretary.*

In my spare time: ____________________

Ambitions: *I would like to teach dentistry at university.*



Student B: You are a journalist. Use the form to ask questions.
Student A: You are Mohammed Abood. Use the information to answer the questions. Where necessary, make up answers using your imagination.

Name: Mohammed Abood
Age: 32
Married: To (since 1998). Two children.
Job: Pilot. I work for Iraqj Airways.
Good things about the job: ____________
Bad things about the job: I am often away from home. ...
Previous jobs: None.
In my spare time: ____________
Ambitions: Just to do my job well. And have a happy family.

B **Invent another person and fill in this form with his/her details.**

Name: ____________
Age: ____________
Married: ____________
Job: ____________
Good things about the job: ____________
Bad things about the job: ____________
Previous jobs: ____________
In my spare time: ____________
Ambitions: ____________

C **Now work in pairs. Interview each other, using the information in your new form.**

D 🎧 83 **Listen to Farida doing some interviews. Does she interrupt politely or not? Tick the correct box.**

Interview 1: politely ☐ not politely ☐

Interview 2: politely ☐ not politely ☐

Interview 3: politely ☐ not politely ☐

E Working in pairs, practise interrupting politely.

Student A: Tell your partner about a holiday in another country. Read the paragraph aloud. When your partner interrupts, answer his/her question.

Student B: Interrupt politely to get more information about the holiday.

Examples: Who's your friend? Which city? Did you get off? What did you see?

First, my friend took me on a bus tour of the city. It's a great way to get an idea about a new place. You can see lots from the bus, especially if it's not raining and you can sit on the upper deck. And you can get off the bus to visit something, and then get on another bus and continue the tour.

Change roles. Choose another city.

F 🎧 84 **Listen to these two questions. What do you notice about the intonation?**

1 Are you leaving today? (A *Yes/No* question)

2 When are you leaving? (A *Wh-* question)

Now listen and repeat.

3 Is that your brother?

4 Who's that?

5 Do you go swimming at the weekend?

6 When do you go swimming?

7 Did Fuad go to Egypt last week?

8 Where did his brother go?

9 Are you cooking chicken for lunch?

10 What are you making for lunch?

G Make up some more *yes/no* questions and some more *wh-* questions. In pairs, practise saying them with the correct intonation. Your partner will make up answers to your questions.

Lesson 10

A **Read the beginning of two articles from a class magazine.**



NEW BUILDING FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

The Head Teacher said yesterday that the government had given her money to build a new Science Department. She was delighted with the news and said that it would make a big difference to Science teaching in the school. She added that work would begin in October.

A HOLIDAY IN MALAYSIA

Noura Hussein has told *Top Class* magazine all about her holiday in Malaysia earlier this year.

What is special about Malaysia?

Noura: Actually, there are lots of special things about it. First of all, there's the sea. It's fantastic! The beaches are beautiful, with white sand and tall palm trees.



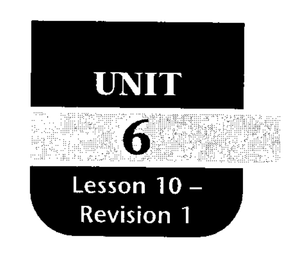
B **To start a school magazine, you need to set up a committee of three students. Read what they will have to do. Then think of three students in the class who will do these jobs well.**

The editor is the boss or manager. The editor should make a list of articles and ask different students in the class to write them. Students can also offer to contribute to the magazine. The editor chooses the best articles to use in the magazine.

The sub-editor checks the English in the articles – spelling, grammar and punctuation. The sub-editor can also change some words to improve the articles.

The designer cuts up the articles and chooses the font and the pictures to fit on the page.

NOW – Vote for your committee. Choose a title.



C **Start writing for your first class magazine. Here are some ideas for what it might contain:**

- Articles about things happening at school or in the local area.
- Interviews with students (about their lives, their interests or their opinions).
- Interviews with other people, such as teachers or family members. It would be interesting to read about their jobs, for example.
- Some news about sport, music events or festivals in your area.
- Photos or drawings by you.
- It should have at least four pages – the more, the better!

Writing tip

- For short interviews, use reported speech.
  We asked Mrs Malak where her office was. She told us it was near the airport.
- For long interviews, use direct speech.
  Interviewer: How long have you been playing the guitar?
  Abdullah: About five years.
  Interviewer: Where do you practise?
  Abdullah: Usually at home.

Revision 1

A **Match the sentences to the people. Then write them as reported speech.**

1. Can jo come jo jhe hoj ijh me?
2. Co ld jo jell jhe j eej name, jlea e?
3. Don'j im aj jhe no jh end of jhe beach.
4. Keej jo eje on jhe ball.
5. Plea e e jhe jai beca e jhe lifj i b oken.
6. Sho me jo d ijing licence.
7. Sjand bj jhe j ee and mile.
8. Take jh ee jill a daj fo j o eek .



Example: The doctor told me to take three pills a day for three weeks.

1 The police officer told me ____________________

2 The photographer asked me ____________________

3 The lifeguard ____________________

4 My little sister ____________________

5 The tennis coach ____________________

6 The hotel receptionist ____________________

7 The taxi driver ____________________

B **Complete the sentences with nouns from the box. Make them plural if necessary.**

paper	glass	coffee	time	hair	exercise

1 A cola and two coffees, please. [C]

2 Careful! There's broken __________ on the floor. [ ]

3 He phoned ten __________ in one day! [ ]

4 I just haven't got __________ to help you today. [ ]

5 I'd love a __________ of orange juice. [ ]

6 Physical __________ is good for the body and the mind. [ ]

7 The __________ in this unit are more difficult than usual. [ ]

8 The printer has run out of __________. [ ]

9 There's a __________ on your jacket. Apart from that, you look perfect! [ ]

10 There's an interesting article in today's __________. [ ]

11 They grow a lot of __________ in Brazil. [ ]

12 Your __________ will look lovely with Kreemy conditioner. [ ]

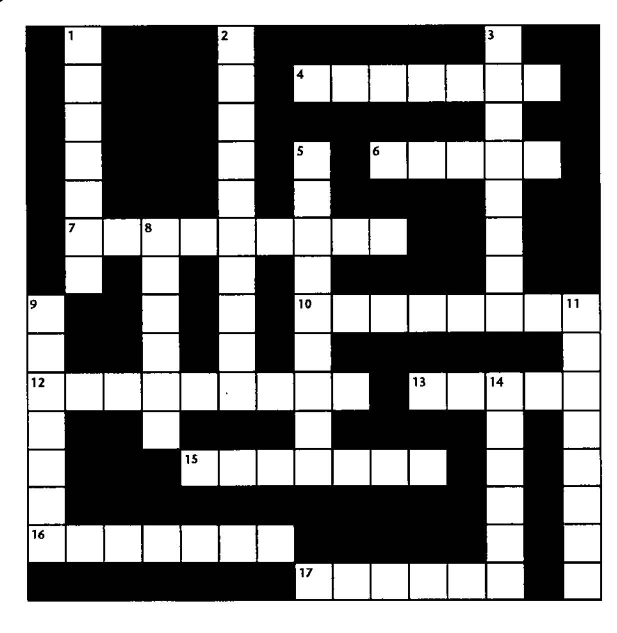
C **Read the language box. Then write C for countable or U for uncountable about the nouns in Exercise B.**

Countable and uncountable nouns

- Some nouns are countable and uncountable – but with different meanings.
  There's a lot of ***room*** *in the back of my car.* (uncountable, meaning *space*)
  Our flat has five ***rooms****.* (countable, meaning *part of a building*)

Revision 2

A **Do a crossword.**

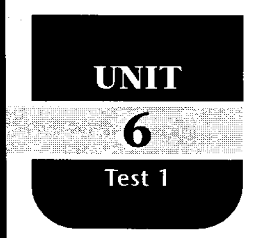


Down

1 We saw her paintings in an art … .
2 There's an … of old Islamic art at the museum.
3 The weather … said it would be windy today.
5 Don't … me when I'm speaking!
8 Do you … me to get a new computer, then?
9 I practise a lot, but my tennis playing doesn't …
11 A TV programme with a presenter talking to guests.
14 The boss in a newspaper office.

Across

4 *Space Wars – the Next Galaxy* is a science-… film.
6 He's very lazy. He didn't … to help.
7 It's a very … film. You feel that you are really in the ship in a storm!
10 It's a love story – a … film.
12 This snake is dangerous – its bite is very …
13 They watch the same soap … every night on TV.
15 She asked … I was all right.
16 The special … in that film are fantastic!
17 It's a … film, full of ghosts and monsters.



Test 1

A 🎧 86 **These statements about a tennis player are wrong. Listen to a radio interview with her. Cross out the wrong word or words and note the correction as in the example. After you have listened to the interview, write correct statements.**

1 Melissa ~~is~~ *was* at Manchester University.

She was at Manchester University.

2 She is twenty.

____

3 She plays tennis in her spare time.

____

4 She's been a professional for almost a year.

____

5 She has won a lot of tournaments.

____

6 She is now number 32 in the world.

____

7 Her parents are brilliant tennis players.

____

8 Melissa's sports teacher advised her to give up.

____

9 Her parents couldn't afford a coach for Melissa.

____

10 The government gave her money for her university studies.

____

B **Write the interviewer's questions.**

1 He asked her how old she was.

How old are you?

2 He asked her whether she was at university.

____

3 He asked if her career was going well.

____

4 He asked her whether her family played tennis.

____

5 He asked her how she had learnt to play.

____

6 He asked her what her parents had said about it.

____

C **Here are some questions and answers from a later part of the interview. Write them as reported speech.**

1 ***Brian:*** Did you want to be a professional tennis player?
Melissa: At the age of thirteen, I didn't really think about it.

He asked her whether she had wanted to be a professional tennis player.

She said that at the age of thirteen, she hadn't really thought about it.

2 ***Brian:*** Do you prefer singles or doubles?
Melissa: I like playing both.

He asked her ______________________________

She said that ______________________________

3 ***Brian:*** When is your next tournament?
Melissa: I'm playing in the UK Under-21s in April.

He asked her ______________________________

She said that ______________________________

4 ***Brian:*** What are your chances of success in that?
Melissa: I hope to come in the top four.

He asked her ______________________________

She said that ______________________________

5 ***Brian:*** When do you practise?
Melissa: I do a couple of hours every morning.

He asked her ______________________________

She said that ______________________________

6 ***Brian:*** Have you played any other sports?
Melissa: At school, I tried swimming and running.

He asked her ______________________________

She said that ______________________________

7 ***Brian:*** Have you got a special ambition?
Melissa: I want to win Wimbledon, of course!

He asked her ______________________________

She said that ______________________________

D Words from newspapers, film and TV. Choose words from the box to complete the sentences.

article	cartoon	designer	headline	historical	~~lifestyle~~	news
producer	psychological	realistic	sub-editor	trailer		

1 I don't like these ____lifestyle____ programmes – cooking, gardening and so on.

2 Disney makes lots of ____________ films – *Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Finding Nemo* and so on.

3 I don't want to see that film. I saw a ____________ for it last week and it looked boring.

4 I read an interesting ____________ in the newspaper this morning.

5 It's a ____________________ film, all about the Assyrians in ancient Nineveh.

6 She's a ____________________ on a magazine. She makes the pictures and text look good on the page.

7 He's a ____________________ on a newspaper, so his spelling and punctuation must be very good.

8 The ____________________ is the most important person in a film company.

9 The ____________________ on the article was SHARK BITES BOAT.

10 The fire and explosions in the film were so ____________________ that some people in the cinema screamed!

11 This film deals with the feelings of a mother when her daughter leaves home. It's a ____________________ film.

12 This satellite TV channel has 24-hour ____________________ programmes – events from around the world.

Test 2

A **Read the article and choose the best headline. Tick one box.**

1 Satellite TV – Too much choice? ☐

2 It's a small world - with satellite TV! ☐

3 The technology of satellite TV is developing ☐

4 THE ARAB WORLD BROUGHT CLOSER TOGETHER BY SATELLITE TV ☐

From our media correspondent
Mariam Azzawi

In many parts of the world – the Middle East, China and Europe, for example – satellite dishes on roofs or in gardens are a common sight. Programmes in different languages from countries all over the world can be seen on one TV set. Because we are used to this, it is easy to forget that it is quite a new thing.

How long have we had satellite TV? Well, let's go back to the beginning of the story. You could say that it all started when the Russians sent the first satellite into space – the Sputnik in 1957. That was an experiment to test the technology. It went round and round the Earth, not doing much.

The first communication satellites were launched in 1963, but these also moved round the Earth. That is not good for communication – you can use the satellite for a few hours and then it disappears. Two years later, the problem was solved. *Early Bird* (correct name *Intelsat 1*) went round the Earth at the same speed as the Earth itself goes round, so it appeared to stay still. The distance of *Early Bird* from the Earth was 37,000 km – the same as today's communication satellites.

At first, these satellites were used by TV companies to send news and sport programmes long distances, for example, across the Atlantic. People in their homes continued to receive their TV in the normal way, with an aerial.

In the early 1980s, people started to get satellite dishes at home and to receive programmes from satellite TV stations. People soon understood the great advantages of this system. With satellites, you can receive TV programmes in the middle of the desert, in the mountains, or on small, faraway islands. You can get your programmes from stations in other countries. As a result, more people can receive TV and everyone gets more choice.

Arabs living in London, for example, can receive lots of Arab satellite stations. This means they can keep in touch with news and culture from home. People in China can get news from international TV companies, not just their own government station. Viewers all over the world can watch Al-Iraqia, based in London, or CNN, the American news station. If you are studying Spanish, English or Chinese, television is a wonderful way to learn the language.

Satellites have changed the way we watch television. They have opened up the world and brought people closer together. They may be a new technology, but they are going to be with us for a very long time.

B **Which six points about satellite TV can you find in the article? Tick the points below.**

1 In some ways, satellite TV is better than the older system. ☐

2 The Russians developed the first communication satellites. ☐

3 People have more TV stations to choose from. ☐

4 Satellite TV is good for language students. ☐

5 The first satellites were no good for TV. ☐

6 There have been communication satellites for more than 40 years. ☐

7 This technology is rather expensive for ordinary people. ☐

8 Satellite dishes don't look very nice on houses. ☐

9 You can receive stations even if you live a long way from cities. ☐

10 The quality of satellite pictures is not always good. ☐

C **You are doing a survey about television in people's lives. Write eight more questions, including at least one about satellite TV. (Don't write answers to the questions.)**

TELEVISION IN YOUR LIFE

1 How much television do you watch?

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______

7 ______

8 ______

9 ______

Further Practice 1

A **Steve is on a school trip to Barcelona in Spain. He makes a lot of mistakes in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Underline his mistakes, and write out his letter correctly. (You should find more than 40 mistakes!) Use your copybook.**

Hotel Delfino
Avenida de los Reyes
Barcelona, 44120
España

06-557 3232
info@ hoteldelfino.es

Dear Mum and Dad

we're having a grate time here in spain. The whether is ~~mereddib~~ fantastic – the sun is shining and its' not too ~~windie~~ windy.

barcelona is a realy nice city. Theres' an amazing market in the midle of the city, with musician's and restaurant's and things like that

our Teacher took us to an art galery this morning. It was'nt bad. But we was talking alot and the guide told us to be quiet. I thougt the paintings were realy ~~baeuti~~ ~~beuatifu~~ good.

there's alot of intresting biuldings in the city – old church's and houses etc. I think we're going to see some of them Tomorrow.

my friend terry had an acident Yesterday. we was playing football on the beech and, he cut his toe on a peace of glass.

I ca'nt phone you because my mobile don't work in spain. anyway it would be extremley expensive. the phone in the hotel room is no good – you can only call ~~recepe~~ reseption.

Lots of love to all of you

Steve

Further Practice 2

A **Read each sentence and match it to a phrase in the box. Underline the words that tell you what kind of sentence it is. Write the number of the phrase.**

1 – a promise	2 – a suggestion	3 – an offer
4 – a warning	5 – a reminder	6 – advice

1 I wouldn't swim there if I were you. ☐

2 You should look after your teeth. ☐

3 How about going to the cinema? ☐

4 Don't walk on the grass! ☐

5 Remember to bring your diary. ☐

6 We'll do the washing-up. ☐

7 I promise to phone you tonight. ☐

8 You ought to see that film. It's fantastic! ☐

9 I will definitely send you a postcard. ☐

10 Would you like me to make some tea? ☐

11 Be careful! There might be a snake in the grass. ☐

B **Change these reported statements into direct speech.**

1 Martin promised to pay the money back within a week.

'I'll pay the money back within a week. I promise.'

2 Ali reminded me to watch the international match on TV.

____

3 My brother offered to stay at home and look after the children.

____

4 Farida suggested getting up early and finishing the job in the morning.

____

5 The doctor advised me to drink a lot more water.

____

6 Your mother warned us about the high prices in that shop.

____

C Link the sentences in these two lists by using words and phrases from the box.

consequently	for this reason	because of this	so

1 English is a useful international language.
2 We're going to be late.
3 Steel is a strong metal and it's fairly cheap.
4 The party was really boring.
5 Dr Ahmed Zuwail is a great scientist.
6 The desert is a very difficult environment.
7 He didn't get a goal the whole season.

a) He lost his place in the team.
b) Don't wait for us.
c) It is taught in schools all over the world.
d) It is used a lot in building.
e) Very few people live there.
f) We left.
g) He won the Nobel Prize in 2005.

1 *English is a useful international language. For this reason, it is taught in schools all over the world.*

2 ____

____

3 ____

____

4 ______________________________

____

5 ______________________________

____

6 ______________________________

____

7 ______________________________

____

Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 Last week I went to see my uncle, who is a doctor.

2 He asked me if I was enjoying school.

3 He suggested studying medicine at university.

4 He offered ______________________________

5 He told me that ______________________________

6 He advised me to ______________________________

7 He asked me what ______________________________

8 He told me to ______________________________

Lesson 1

A Write the verbs in brackets in the past simple passive.

Last year, I ① (invite) ______________ by some friends to go on holiday with them in Thailand. It was the kind of holiday where everything ② (arrange) ______________ by the tour company. We ③ (meet) ______________ at Bangkok Airport and we ④ (take) ______________ to a hotel with a beautiful roof garden. The next day, we ⑤ (pick up) ______________ by bus from the hotel and we ⑥ (drive) ______________ to the Grand Palace. After that, we ⑦ (give) ______________ a boat tour of the canals. It was fantastic. Every day, we ⑧ (serve) ______________ delicious food in the hotel. After a week in Bangkok, we ⑨ (fly) ______________ to the island of Samui to enjoy a few days at the beach.

Write sentences in the passive. Choose the correct tense each time. For future time, use *will*.

1 Where / best dates / grow?

Where are the best dates grown?

2 A lot of cars / make / in Japan nowadays.

____

3 Where / party / hold / next time?

____

4 I'm afraid / room / not clean / yesterday.

____

5 I / often / tell / that I look older than eighteen.

____

6 These days our rubbish / always collect / on Monday mornings.

____

7 The swimming pool / repair / next month.

____

8 Their car / steal / two weeks ago.

____

9 Oranges / not grow / in Britain. It's not hot enough.

____

10 What / we / give for homework yesterday? I didn't write it down.

____

Lesson 2

A Word building: What does the prefix *re* mean?

Every year it is rebuilt.

Take turns making sentences using one of the verbs below. Try to keep the conversation going each time.

redecorate	replay	recycle	remember	remind
reopen	repeat	return	revise	refresh



I' edecT a Tg bed TT a e T eT.

ReaTT? W a cTTT a e TT aT Tg ?

BTTe aTd T e. I ' gTTg T TTT Tce.

B **Read the language box.**

Suffixes: *less, ful*

- The suffix *less* usually has the meaning *without*.
- The suffix *ful* often has the opposite meaning: *useless* and *useful* are opposites, for example.
- But be careful! A *homeless* person is someone without a home; but the word ~~homeful~~ does not exist.

Now write the adjectives to complete these sentences. Then write the opposites of the adjectives.

		Opposite
1	Somebody who doesn't take care is careless.	careful
2	Something which doesn't cause harm is ________.	________
3	Something which doesn't cause pain is ________.	________
4	Someone who has no power is ________.	________
5	Something which you can't use is ________.	________
6	Someone who never thinks is ________.	________

C **Make the opposites of these adjectives. Use the prefixes *un, in* or *im*. Don't forget: we only use *im* before the letters *m* and *p*, e.g. *improbable*.**

un attractive	in correct	___ decisive	___ dependent
___ expensive	___ fashionable	___ formal	___ fortunate
___ healthy	___ interesting	___ mature	___ moral
___ patient	___ pleasant	___ polite	___ popular
___ possible	___ practical	___ sensitive	___ usual

D **Look up the meaning of any words in Exercise C that you don't know. Write them in your vocabulary notebook.**

E Complete the sentences with one of the prefixed adjectives in Exercise C.

1 Both his parents died when he was young and he has very little money. He has had an unfortunate life.

2 He keeps changing his mind. He is very ____________.

3 He refused to wait even five minutes. He is terribly ____________.

4 I couldn't do my Maths homework this week because it was so hard. It was ____________.

5 People don't like him very much. He is rather ____________.

6 She is eighteen, but she acts like an eight-year-old. I think she is very ____________.

7 She isn't like other people. She is a very ____________ person.

F (88) Listen and choose the correct words to end each sentence. Write the numbers 1 to 8 in the boxes.

impolite	☐	impractical	☐	incorrect	☐
independent	☐	inexpensive	1	informal	☐
unhealthy	☐	uninteresting	☐		

Lesson 3

A Put the sentences in order to make a dialogue. Number them 1 to 6. (90) Then listen and check your answers.

☐ Fantastic! Can I have her number?

☐ I had it cut and washed by Jameela.

☐ Jameela? Who's she?

☐ She's a brilliant hairdresser who comes to your home to do your hair.

☐ Sure. It's 55519362.

☐ Your hair looks amazing. Where did you have it done?

B **Complete this dialogue based on another advertisement on Student's Book page 86. Use the words *painless* and *inexpensive.***

A: Your earrings look nice. When did you get your ears pierced?

B: ______________________________

A: Where did you get it done?

B: ______________________________

A: Did it hurt?

B: ______________________________

A: Did it cost a lot?

B: ______________________________

C **Write the rest of this dialogue. Use your imagination and information in the advertisements on Student's Book page 86.**

A: That's an amazing passport photo. Where did you have it taken?

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

D **Now practise the dialogues in Exercises A, B and C.**

Write questions and answers with the present simple, present continuous, present perfect or past simple of *have*.

A: Samira / repair / the car /yet?

Has Samira had the car repaired yet?

B: No, she / repair / it / tomorrow.

No, she's having it repaired tomorrow.

1 Ahmed / fix / his camera yesterday?

A: ______________________________

B: No, he didn't.

2 How often / he / usually / test / his eyes ?

A: ______________________________

He / usually / test / them / once a year.

B: ______________________________

3 What / she / do / to her house / at the moment?

A: ______________________________

At the moment, she / repaint / the sitting room.

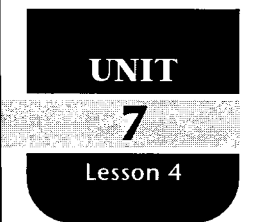
B: ______________________________

4 you / ever / clean / that coat?

A: ______________________________

Yes, I / clean / it / last summer.

B: ______________________________



Lesson 4

A **Study the language box.**

Using relative pronouns to join sentences Grammar and Functions Reference p.112

- We can use relative pronouns to join sentences.
  There's a girl in my class. Her mother is a TV presenter.
  There's a girl in my class **whose** mother is a TV presenter.
  That's the shop. You can buy excellent incense there.
  That's the shop **where** you can buy excellent incense.

Now join these sentences with *where* or *whose*.

1 Let's go to that beach __where__ you can do windsurfing.

2 Do you know that girl in our school __________ father is a football coach?

3 I've never met anyone __________ hair is as long as my sister's.

4 Do you know a good jeweller's __________ I can get my ears pierced?

5 Karen is the person __________ parents looked after me in London.

6 Have you been to that new shop __________ you can buy delicious Belgian chocolates?

7 Do you know a place __________ I can have my shoes repaired?

B **Join these sentences using *who, which, where* or *whose*.**

1 *Halwa* is a new magazine. It has articles about food and fashion.

____

2 That man is a Lebanese TV presenter. His show is very popular.

____

3 Ishtar Gate is a very expensive shop. You can buy wedding presents there.

____

4 There's a boy in our class. His brother won a gold medal in the Asian Games.

____

5 Iraqi Tours has excellent tour guides. They really know the country well.

____

6 The Rokia 22 is an inexpensive mobile phone. It takes good photos.

____

7 There's a lovely café overlooking the river. We could meet there for a coffee.

____

8 Do you know my friend Salwa? Her brother has a red sports car.

____

C When can relative pronouns be left out of sentences? Study the examples then complete the rules.

When the relative pronouns can be left out Grammar and Functions Reference p.112

Have you bought the bracelet? We saw it yesterday.
Have you bought the bracelet **(that/which)** we saw yesterday?

- When the relative pronoun *who, that* or *which* is the **subject/object** of a verb, we ____________ leave it out.

The girl lives in Cairo. She gave me this ring.
The girl **who** gave me this ring lives in Cairo.

- When the relative pronoun *who, that* or *which* is the **subject/object** of a verb, we ____________ leave it out.

D **Put brackets around *who, which* or *that* if it is possible to leave it out.**

1 We're watching the DVD (which) Alan lent us.

2 Can I borrow the magazine that you got yesterday?

3 Who was the man that we met at the market this morning?

4 He's somebody who works in my father's shop.

5 The new teacher who started at our school this week comes from Jordan.

6 Can I borrow the pen which you were using a minute ago?

7 What did you think of the musician who was playing the trumpet?

8 I don't like films which make me cry.

Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

1 I like people who ______________________________

2 I don't like people who ______________________________

3 The kindest/craziest/cleverest person I've ever met is ______________________________

4 The first thing that I saw/heard/did/ate this morning was ______________________________

5 One thing that I enjoy/hate/often do is ______________________________

Lesson 5

A **Use these words in sentences that show their meaning.**

contestant audience successful anxiety suspense

____

____

____

____

____

B **Answer these questions about the text on Student's Book pages 88 and 89.**

1 What kind of TV show is 'Who Wants To Be A Millionaire'?

____

2 How many contestants take part in the first round?

____

3 How many possible answers are there to each question?

____

4 Explain this sentence in your own words: Some amounts of money are guaranteed – £1,000 and £32,000.

____

____

5 When can a contestant use a lifeline?

____

6 Which lifeline do you think is least useful and why?

____

____

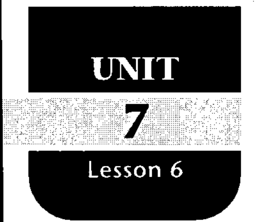
7 Have you seen this show?

____

8 Do you like it? Why or why not?

____

C **In pairs, describe the show. You can use your answers in Exercises A and B, but try not to read them. Take turns saying a sentence each.**



Lesson 6

A **Read the article on Student's Book pages 88 and 89 again and underline all the passive verbs.**

B **Write the correct tense name of the passive forms used in these examples.**

modal verb infinitive present perfect past perfect present continuous past continuous

1 Do you recognize the programme that is being described? present continuous

2 In 1999 it was being shown six nights a week. ____________

3 And now it has been exported to 70 other countries. ____________

4 By 2005, the top prize of a million pounds had been won four times. ____________

5 Each lifeline can be used once only. ____________

6 Two incorrect answers will be taken away by the computer. ____________

7 A total of fifteen questions must be answered. ____________

8 The contestant waits to be told the result. ____________

C **Rewrite the sentences putting the underlined verbs in the passive.**

They <u>have exported</u> the show to 70 other countries.

The show has been exported to 70 other countries.

1 People <u>have won</u> the top prize twice.

____

2 When they <u>have used</u> all three lifelines, things get harder.

____

3 They <u>were showing</u> it six nights a week in America in 1999.

____

4 They <u>are making</u> a new series of the show at the moment.

____

5 I couldn't use the Internet because somebody <u>was using</u> the computer.

____

6 When we got to the airport, we found that they <u>had cancelled</u> the flight.

____

7 They <u>should spend</u> more money on health and education.

____

8 You <u>can't wash</u> this jacket. You <u>have to dry-clean</u> it.

____

D Write questions in the passive which have these numbers and facts from the text as the answers.

1 When *was the show invented?* ______________________

1998.

2 How many ______________________ on the ABC channel in 1999?

Six nights a week.

3 How many ______________________ to?

To 70 countries.

4 To win a million, how many ______________________?

A total of fifteen questions.

5 How many times ______________________?

Four times.

6 When ______________________?

In November 2000.

7 How many ______________________ by?

By 18 million viewers.

E **Write a description of your favourite TV show in about 100 words.**

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Lesson 7

A **Read the information. Then use it to fill in the form.**

Safia Azzedine is from Basra, in Iraq. She is 22 years old and she is studying Tourism at Westminster University in London. She has lived in Britain for two years and now speaks English almost as well as Arabic. Before coming to Britain, she spent three years in France, where she perfected her French. She loves sport, especially swimming, waterskiing and riding. She worked at a sports club in Paris for three months as a swimming instructor.

International Sports Club

Application form for temporary work

1 First name

2 Surname

3 Age

4 Gender

5 Occupation

6 Nationality

7 Languages

8 How long have you been in Britain?

9 Favourite sports

10 Experience as a sports instructor

B 92 **Listen and correct the mistakes on Giorgio Palermo's model agency form.**

Name: Giorgio Palermo

Age: ~~19~~ 18

Nationality: British

Experience: He has been modelling for 3 years.
He has done 30 modelling jobs so far.

Top pay: 613 euros for two days on a jeans advertisement.

Height: 1 metre 98 **Weight:** 81 kilos

Chest: 70 cm. **Waist:** 85 cm.

Shoe size: 42

Ambition: To be an actor.

C **Design a form to be used while interviewing someone for one of these jobs:**

- a tour guide in Iraq
- an extra in a film
- a receptionist in a hotel

Interview notes for job as ______________________________

Surname: ____________________

First name(s): ____________________

Date of birth: ____________________

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

D **Interview your partner for the job and write the answers in the form above. Your partner can use his/her imagination to invent details.**

DT TT aTe aT e e eTce a a TT gTde?

Ye . I TT g TT Tf TT a TTTd Bag dad dT Tg e fe TaTTf Bag dad e Ca aTTf CTTT e.

Lesson 8

A **Which of the adjectives below describe positive feelings and which describe negative feelings? Write P (positive) or N (negative) next to each one.**

anxious	N	disappointed		relaxed	
fed up		embarrassed		relieved	
ashamed		energetic		thrilled	
bored		excited		tired	
calm		exhausted		upset	
cheerful		grateful		worried	
confident	P	pleased			

B **How do they all feel? Use the pictures and the notes to describe these people. Use the adjectives in the box in your sentences.**

anxious ashamed confident disappointed energetic excited exhausted relieved

Adam

1 Adam just got back from holiday; going to look for a new job, redecorate house

____

____

Ahmed

2 Ahmed expected to win poetry competition; has come second

____

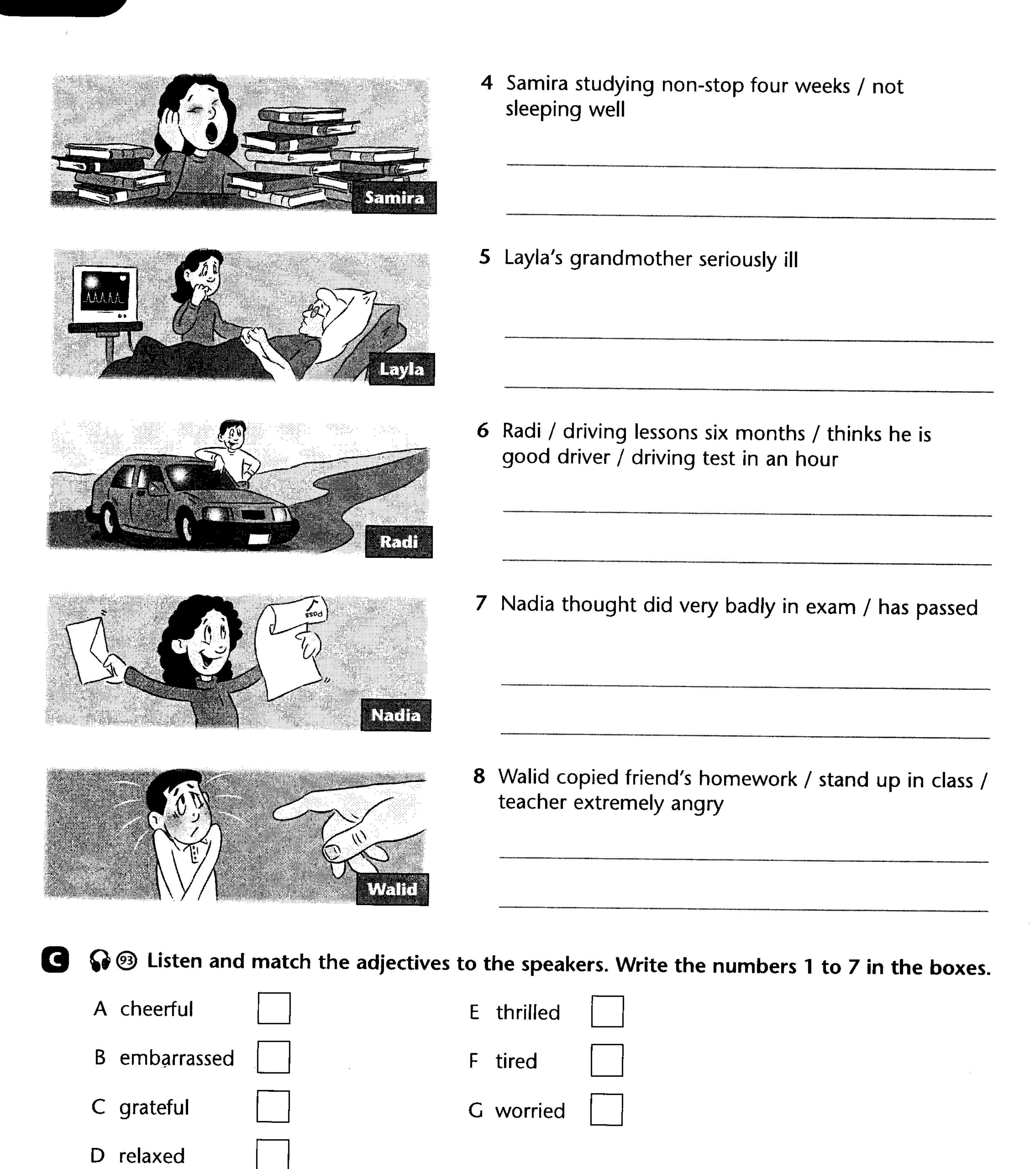
____

Salwa

3 Salwa has won prize / study in London this summer

____

____



4 Samira studying non-stop four weeks / not sleeping well

____

____

5 Layla's grandmother seriously ill

____

____

6 Radi / driving lessons six months / thinks he is good driver / driving test in an hour

____

____

7 Nadia thought did very badly in exam / has passed

____

____

8 Walid copied friend's homework / stand up in class / teacher extremely angry

____

____

C 93 **Listen and match the adjectives to the speakers. Write the numbers 1 to 7 in the boxes.**

A cheerful ☐
B embarrassed ☐
C grateful ☐
D relaxed ☐
E thrilled ☐
F tired ☐
G worried ☐

D **Work in pairs. Choose an adjective from Exercise A but do not tell your partner. The adjective you have chosen is how you are feeling now. Say something to your partner that shows how you are feeling. Your partner has to guess the adjective.**

Example: You have chosen the adjective *thrilled*. You must sound *thrilled* when you speak.



Lesson 9

A **In pairs, write six-line dialogues for these situations.**

1 Your friend lent you a camera and now wants it back to take photos at a special occasion. Unfortunately you can't find the camera. You think you might have left it at a relative's house.

2 A friend of yours lent you her favourite video. You have recorded over it by accident. Your friend is very upset.

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

B **Practise the dialogues with your partner. Then act them out to the rest of the class.**

UNIT 7

Lesson 10 – Revision 1

Lesson 10

A 96 **Listen and read. What is different in the way these two people speak?**

H gT !DT TT eaTTe a I'Te f T ed e a ?

HeTT, M DTTaT TT. I' Ea ed T eT TT a Te'Te f T ed eTTb.

- When we are excited about something good or bad, our intonation goes up and down much more.

B 97 **Listen and tick the speakers who are excited.**

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

C 98 **Now listen and repeat. Try to copy the excited intonation!**

Revision 1

A **Read this newspaper report. It is a mixture of facts and opinions. Find the facts and write them on page 185.**

INDIA'S SHINING STAR

Here at the French Open Championship in Paris yesterday, we saw one of this year's most exciting matches.

The eighteen-year-old Indian star Vidya Patel got through to the quarter-finals by beating Carmen Sanchez, from Venezuela, who is twelve years older.

Miss Patel looked confident from the start of the match, although she had never beaten the Venezuelan before. She has a beautiful serve, fast and accurate, which often went straight past Miss Sanchez. Her fastest serve was 158 kph. Throughout the first set, the older woman looked uncomfortable, unable to find any answer to the brilliant serve and volley of her opponent, and lost 3-6. Although Carmen is a favourite with the crowd here in Paris, you could feel the support for the young Indian player increasing as the match went on. We were all most impressed with her style and confidence.

In the second set, Miss Sanchez fought back bravely. She had a look of calm decision in her eyes. She seemed to be saying: I have more experience – I will show you! She won the set 7-5. In the third set, however, she once again lost heart. After a few games, she



appeared to give up. Miss Patel played brilliantly and finished off the set at 6-2, after one hour and 47 minutes. This young player is going to be one of the great stars of women's tennis.

Vidya Patel is from India. She is 18. (= 2 facts)

B **Use your imagination to add opinions to these factual articles. Read the example first.**

England beat France in the European Cup match on Saturday. The score was 1-0. The two teams were evenly matched, but in the last five minutes, England's David Beckham scored the goal.

The European Cup match between England and France last Saturday was one of the most thrilling of the season. The suspense throughout the game was incredible. David Beckham's brilliant goal in the last five minutes of this terrific match brought victory to England.

A fifteen-year-old boy in Marbella, Spain, ran into a burning house yesterday and rescued his ten-year-old sister. Twelve people outside the house were watching the fire, but they were not attempting to enter the house.

The Iraqi musician Naseer Shamma was in London yesterday for the first night of his new tour. Mr Naseer was wearing a blue suit. He shook hands with some of his fans outside the theatre and signed autographs.

____

____

____

____

____

____

Revision 2

A All the vowels are missing in the words below. Read the clues and write the complete words.

Adjectives

1 BRLLNT	*Fantastic, very good.*	brilliant
2 DSPPNTD	*Sad because things didn't happen as you expected.*	______
3 MBRRSSD	*Feeling that everyone saw you make a mistake.*	______
4 FRS	*Very angry.*	______
5 PNLSS	*It didn't hurt. It was ...*	______
6 NXS	*Worried.*	______

Different kinds of people

1 HRDRSSR	*Someone who cuts hair.*	______
2 JWLLR	*Someone who sells bracelets, necklaces, rings.*	______
3 PLMBR	*Someone who fixes pipes and bathrooms.*	______

4	CNTSTNT	*Someone who is taking part in a competition or game.*	________
5	VWR	*Someone who is watching TV.*	________
6	DNC	*People who are watching a live show.*	________
7	GST	*Someone who comes to stay.*	________

Natural world

1	SNW	*It's never cold enough in summer for this.*	________
2	DWN	*When the sun comes up.*	________
3	SNST	*When the sun goes down.*	________
4	C	*Frozen water.*	________

B Write the missing letter at the beginning and end of each word. The clues will help you.

1	She always smells nice. She wears lovely ...	PERFUME
2	What time are they going to ... the meal?	_ERV_
3	Shall I do it? Yes? No? I hate this ...	_NDECISIO_
4	I'm really sorry. Please ... me.	_ORGIV_
5	The ... gave him a yellow card in the last match.	_EFERE_
6	He is very worried. He is suffering from ...	_NXIET_
7	They're getting married. Their ... is next month.	_EDDIN_
8	They tied the two boats together with ...	_OP_
9	Who won the first ... of the game?	_OUN_
10	Another word for *build*.	_ONSTRUC_
11	To have a picture in your mind.	_MAGIN_
12	Write your ... at the end of the form.	_IGNATUR_

Test 1

A **99 Listen and complete the form.**

Name: ______________________

Date of birth: ______________________

Class: ______________________

Nationality: ______________________

Further education plans: ______________________

Ideal job: ______________________

Experience: ______________________

Languages: ______________________

Address: ______________________

Telephone: ______________________

B **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

anxious	audience	disappointed	embarrassed	furious	imagine	signature	thrilled

1 'You've broken my glasses, you silly boy. I'm ____________ with you.'

2 At the end of the play, the ____________ clapped and shouted.

3 At the restaurant, I didn't have enough money to pay the bill. I was very ____________, but the waiter told me I could bring the money the next day.

4 Can you ____________ how life will be in the year 2050?

5 He didn't get the place at medical school that he expected, so he is rather ____________.

6 My parents were ____________ when I won first prize in a photography competition.

7 He's very ____________ about his wife, who is seriously ill.

8 I don't know who this letter is from. I can't read the ____________.

C **Circle the correct words.**

1 Did you see the bracelet … I bought for Muna?
a) who **b)** where **c)** that

2 He said he hadn't … told about the extra class.
a) be b) been c) being

3 I don't like people … tell lies.
a) they b) who c) when

4 How many matches … been played so far?
a) have b) are c) were

5 You can have clothes … there very cheaply.
a) making b) make c) made

6 I like films … make me laugh.
a) when b) whose c) which

7 The doors … locked every night.
a) are b) must c) they

8 I know someone … father is a film star.
a) their b) which c) whose

9 There's a nice restaurant … you can sit outside.
a) where b) which c) that

10 When are we … to the airport?
a) be driven b) be drove c) being driven

11 Where did you … your car repaired?
a) get b) getting c) got

12 Where will the new sports centre …?
a) being built b) building c) be built

D **Use the prompts to complete these dialogues. Write questions in the first part and statements in the second. Remember to check the tenses and the punctuation.**

1 **Sara:** (hair / look nice / where / get / cut)
Your hair looks nice. Where did you get it cut?
Layla: At home.
Sara: (really / your mother / do / it)
____
Layla: No, it was done by Jameela.

Sara: (Jameela / friend)

____

Layla: No, she's a hairdresser who comes to our house.

2 **Salman:** (my brother / interviewed / a reporter / yesterday)

____

Jamal: Why?

Salman: (he / captain / tennis team / won / Cup)

____

Jamal: Oh, that's good. Will he be on TV?

Salman: (no / photo / taken / in today's newspaper)

____

Jamal: Are you going to buy the newspaper?

Salman: (no / reporter said / it / sent / our house)

____

Jamal: Well, I'd better buy one.

Test 2

A Read the article and choose the best title.

☐ **LONDON'S MOST FAMOUS STORE**

☐ **ONLY FOR MILLIONAIRES**

☐ **THE BEST SHOP IN THE WORLD**

☐ **Where to buy expensive food**

☐ **London's most expensive shoes**

Without a doubt, Harrods is London's most famous department store. It is situated in Knightsbridge, one of London's most expensive areas.

Harrods, which was founded in 1834 by Charles Henry Harrod in east London, was moved to its current site in Knightsbridge, central London, fifteen years later. To begin with, the shop was just one room with two shop assistants and a messenger boy. By 1880, Harrod's son, Charles Digby, had built up the business so that the shop sold medicines, perfumes, notebooks and paper, fruit and vegetables. In 1883, there was a fire and the shop burned to the ground. A new building was immediately constructed, however, and since then Harrods has gone from strength to strength.

Today Harrods is a huge department store with 35,000 customers every day. During the sales, there are 300,000 customers a day. The shop has 4,000 people working in the store. The food department sells 250 different kinds of cheese and 130 different types of bread. The confectionery department sells 100 tonnes of chocolate per year. The exterior of the store is lit by 12,500 bulbs and 300 of them have to be changed every day.

Harrods has a motto which is 'Everything for Everybody Everywhere'. If you are rich enough, you can buy diamond-covered shoes which cost a million pounds! And there are many more true stories about unusual things which have been sold to important customers. In the early 1900s, wealthy customers could even buy planes and sailing boats from Harrods. Of course they had to be ordered first, then paid for, then delivered. Later, in the 1930s, Harrods had on show one of the world's first television sets. The famous British writer, Noel Coward, was once given an alligator which had been ordered and bought at Harrods as a Christmas gift. The American president, Ronald Reagan, was given a baby elephant which had been bought at Harrods. The British film director, Alfred Hitchcock, used to have his favourite fresh fish flown out to him in America by Harrods.

While it is true that Harrods sells just about anything you could want, it is one of the most expensive shops in Britain. So perhaps Harrods should change their motto to 'Everything for Everybody **Rich** Everywhere'!

B Write full answers to these questions.

1 What type of shop is Harrods?

____

2 Where is Harrods?

____

3 How old is it?

____

4 Why did it have to be rebuilt in 1883?

____

5 How many people go shopping at Harrods on a normal day?

____

6 When are there many more customers per day?

___

7 Name three everyday things which can be bought at Harrods.

___

8 What three occupations are mentioned in the article?

___

9 What do these words mean?

a) department store ___

b) confectionery ___

c) wealthy ___

10 How do you think Noel Coward would have felt about his gift?

___

11 What is your favourite shop?

___

12 Say why you like it so much in two sentences.

___

___

13 Which item that you have recently bought has given you the most pleasure?
(It can be something cheap or expensive, big or small, for you or for someone else.)

___

14 Explain in two sentences why you were so pleased with buying this thing.

___

___

C **Write a story about a shopping trip that went wrong. Write about 150 words. Read this plan to help you.**

Paragraph 1: Give background information.

- When did you go?
- Who did you go with?
- What did you want to buy? Why?
- Which shops did you go to?

Paragraph 2: Describe buying the object.

- Describe the shop and the shop assistant.
- Record some of the conversation.
- Describe the object you bought and the price.

Paragraph 3: Describe the problem.

- Say what the problem was, e.g., You left the object in the shop; the shop assistant wrapped up the wrong object; you decided you didn't like the object and wanted to change it.
- How did you feel about this? Annoyed with yourself or the shop assistant? Furious? Disappointed?
- Say what you did, e.g., give the object away, take it back to the shop and exchange it.
- How did you feel in the end? Relieved? Pleased? Or did you think it had all been a waste of time?

A shopping trip that went wrong

Further Practice 1

A Check your answers to the quiz questions on Student's Book page 95.

1 Al Khawarizmi.

2 Around 600 BCE.

3 Al Jahshiyari (in the 10th century).

4 Baghdad Tower, in Al-Nisour Square

5 In London (2012).

6 Orry.

7 In the 9th century.

8 1971. Reopened 2003.

B **Write five more quiz questions. Each question should contain a verb in the passive. Give your questions to your partner to write the answers. You must know the correct answers yourself!**



Further Practice 2

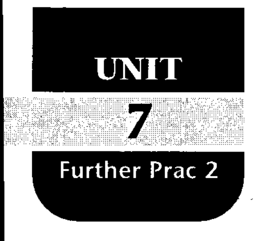
A **Read the story. Copy it out and use the prompts to add interesting details.**

During the spring holidays (*Which month?*) my brother (*What's his name?*) and I went on a trip to the desert. (*Where to? A nature reserve? A fort?*) My brother has his own car and he is a good driver. We left the house early (*What time?*) because … (*Was it going to be a long trip? Did you want to start before it got too hot?*).

On the way, we stopped for … (*petrol? breakfast? prayers? to collect your cousin?*) It was a … (*beautiful / hot / cloudy / cool*) day and, as we drove, we saw … (*Describe the scenery. A pretty village? camels? a market?*). We got to … (*Name the place*) around twelve o'clock. We had a picnic. (*Where? What did you eat? Did you enjoy it? Why? Why not?*) Then we looked around. (*Describe the attraction you went to see.*) I took some photos of … (*What?*). We saw … (*other tourists? animals? wildlife? the fort?*). Then it was time to go home.

We had driven about … (*How many kilometres?*) when the car made a funny noise and stopped. My brother tried to start it again, but it was impossible. I had my mobile phone with me and I tried to phone home. Unfortunately, my mobile didn't work. (*Why? battery? too far away?*) We didn't know what to do. (*How did you feel? What did your brother say?*) Then we saw a car coming. (*What kind of car? What colour? How did you feel when you saw the car?*) My brother waved at the car and it stopped. We couldn't believe our luck when we saw our uncle inside it. He was on his way back from … (*Where?*). 'Get in,' he said, and he drove us back to … (*Where?*).

(*When you got home, what did you do about your brother's broken-down car?*)


UNIT
7
Further Prac 2

B **Write a story about a trip with some kind of problem. Here are some ideas:**

- You went to the beach / lake / desert by car and ran out of petrol / broke down on the way back.
- You visited friends / relatives by bike. On the way back, you had an accident / fell off / had a puncture.
- You visited friends by taxi / bus. On the way back, two people in the bus / taxi started fighting / became very ill.
- You went on a boat excursion to an island and on the way back a small child fell in.

Use this plan:

Paragraph 1: Give background information.

- When did this happen?
- Where did you go?
- How did you get there?
- Who with?
- Why were you making the trip?

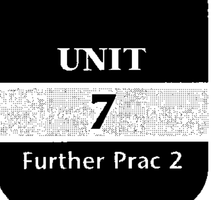
Paragraph 2: What did you do at your destination?

- What / who did you see?
- What did you do?

Paragraph 3: Describe the problem.

- When and where did the problem occur?
- What was it?
- What did you try to do about it?
- How did you feel about it?
- What did other people say?
- What happened in the end?

Write about 150 words.


UNIT
7
Further Prac 2

Lesson 1

A **Write definitions for these words, using a relative pronoun each time.**

1 A competitor is someone who takes part in a competition or game.

2 A necklace is something which ______

3 A jeweller ______

4 Snow ______

5 An island ______

6 An optician ______

7 Contact lenses ______

8 A game show ______

9 A market ______

10 A time limit ______

11 A soap opera ______

12 A still life ______

Now write words for your partner to define. Exchange books and write definitions. Then correct your partner's sentences.

______

______

______

______

______

______

______

______

B Work with a partner. Student A uses this page. Student B uses page 201.

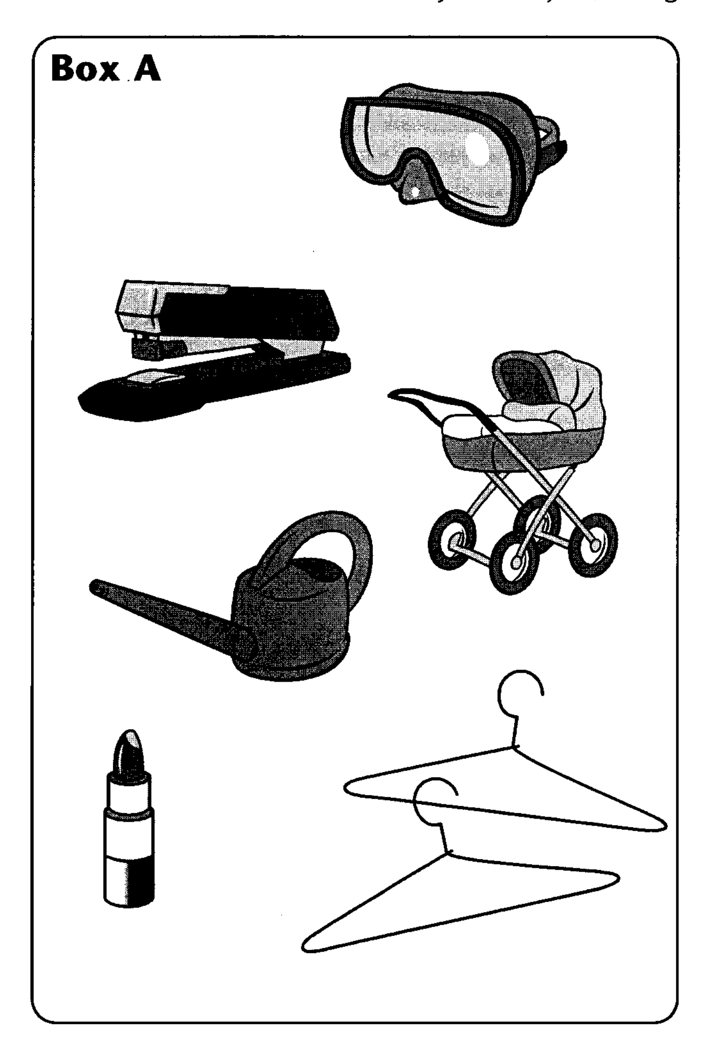
1 Imagine you are in a large department store. Practise the dialogue below with your partner.

A: Hello. I'm looking for something, but I don't know the word for it.
B: Could you describe the object?
A: It's something that you wear when you're swimming so you can see underwater.
B: Do you mean a mask?
A: That's exactly what I meant. Do you sell them?
B: Yes, but you're in the wrong department. You need to go to the sports department.

2 You want to buy an object in Box A, but you don't know the word. Describe it and say you want to buy it, using the dialogue above as a model. Write the correct word next to the picture of the object.

3 Change roles. Listen to your partner describing one of the objects in Box B. Tell him/her the word and where to buy the object, using the dialogue above as a model.

Box A



Box B



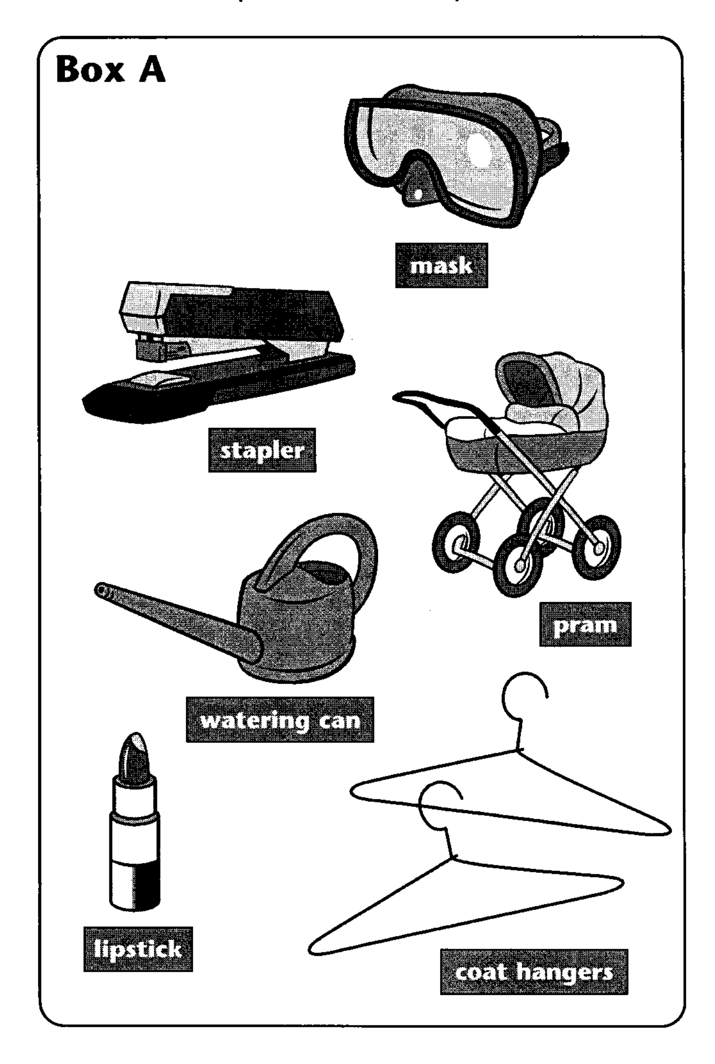
B Work with a partner. Student B uses this page. Student A uses page 200.

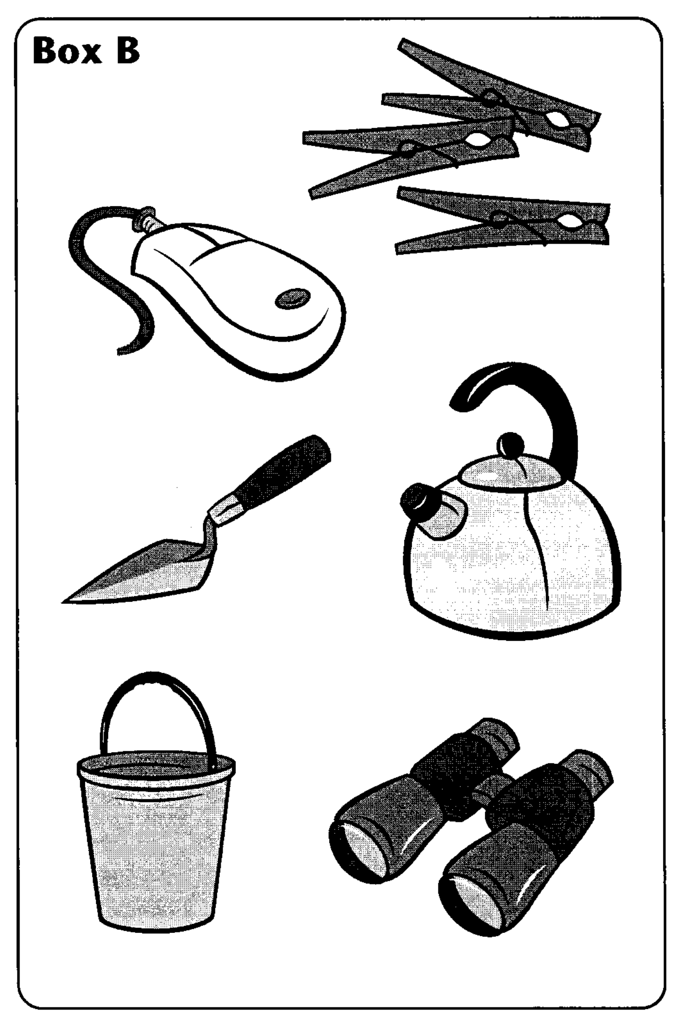
1 Imagine you are in a large department store. Practise the dialogue below with your partner.

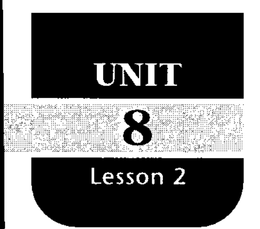
A: Hello. I'm looking for something, but I don't know the word for it.
B: Could you describe the object?
A: It's something that you wear when you're swimming so you can see underwater.
B: Do you mean a mask?
A: That's exactly what I meant. Do you sell them?
B: Yes, but you're in the wrong department. You need to go to the sports department.

2 Listen to your partner describing one of the objects in Box A. Tell him/her the word and where to buy the object, using the dialogue above as a model.

3 Change roles. You want to buy an object in Box B, but you don't know the word. Describe it and say you want to buy it, using the dialogue above as a model. Write the correct word next to the picture of the object.







Lesson 2

A **Listen to a radio advertisement and complete the newspaper advertisement.** (103)

Ahlen Productions

Around ① ____________ film extras are needed for a new comedy film, ② ____________ ____________. The scenes will be filmed on ③ ____________ July and ④ ____________ July, from ⑤ ____________ a.m. until ⑥ ____________ p.m. We are looking for extras who are over 1 metre ⑦ ____________ in height and who are aged over ⑧ ____________ and under ⑨ ____________. Pay will be ⑩ ____________ Iraqi dinars per day. Auditions are being held on Wednesday ⑪ ____________ at ⑫ ____________ a.m. at the International Hotel on ⑬ ____________ Street.
A letter giving their parents' permission to take part must be brought by anyone aged under ⑭ ____________. For more information, call Yusuf Malouf or Nabil Halabi on ⑮ ____________.

B **Imagine you are going to an interview for an audition. Write a short description of yourself. What details do you think you should include?**

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Lesson 3

A **Read and complete this text. Put the verbs into the correct tense of the passive.**

Every year, hundreds of snakes ① ____________ (buy) by people who want an unusual pet. Unfortunately, these animals ② ____________________________ (not always look after) very well. Sometimes they ③ __________________ (leave) without food or water to die, and sometimes they ④ ________________ (throw out) by people who no longer want them once they grow too big to handle.

Last year, twelve imported pet snakes ⑤ __________________ (find) in city locations around the United Kingdom. A man who left one in a flat in Manchester ⑥ __________________ (still not find) by the police. The police and animal protection groups have said that pets should not ⑦ __________________ (buy) unless they can ⑧ __________________ (take) care of. They say that anyone guilty of dumping snakes or other pets ⑨ __________________ (bring) to justice.

B **Read the headlines and make up the rest of the stories. Take turns saying a sentence each. Use your imagination to add details. Use verbs in the passive where possible.**

ALLIGATOR FOUND IN FLORIDA SWIMMING POOL

Thousands of fish and seabirds destroyed by pollution

MOBILE STOLEN BY MONKEY

Man rescued by dog after two hours in snow

GIRL ATTACKED BY SHARK – SAVED BY DOLPHINS

Valuable Camel Stolen

A laxge alligax xhar bee f x d i xhe xixaxe rx immi g l f a Fl xida bxri errma .

Ix ir xh xghx xhax xhe alligax x...

C **Write a short news report (60 words) based on one of the headlines above.**

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Lesson 4

A **Work with a partner. You are both newspaper reporters. You have both interviewed a famous traveller who is now aged 90. He told you about his travels in Arabia. Did he give you the same information? Student B: First, fill in the blanks to complete the information the traveller gave you. The traveller said ...**

1 I first travelled to the south of Arabia in 1946. *(Say which year.)*

2 The *Wali* said that ________ local men must travel with me. *(Say how many.)*

3 We had ____________ to ride, but we walked most of the time. *(Say what.)*

4 Our food was mostly ____________ and ____________. *(Say what.)*

5 Sometimes we killed a ________________. *(Say what.)*

6 After ________ days, we returned to Salala, but I made many more journeys in the desert. *(Say how many.)*

7 Altogether, I spent ________ years exploring the Arabian desert. *(Say how many.)*

8 Of course, I could speak Arabic, and ________ other languages too. *(Say how many.)*

9 After Arabia, I travelled in ____________________. *(Say which country.)*

10 When I became too old to travel, I made my home in ________________. *(Say which country.)*

11 I've written ________ books about my travels. *(Say how many.)*

12 My latest book will be published in ________________. *(Write the month.)*

13 The best thing about travelling in unexplored places is ________________. *(Say what.)*

Now tell your partner what the traveller told you. Listen to what he told your partner. How many differences are there?

Example:

A He x ld me he had xxaxelled i xhe r xxh f Axabia i 1945.

B Thax'r diffexe x He x ld me he had xxaxelled x xhe r xxh f Axabia i 1946.

B **Listen and complete the messages, changing the tenses of the verbs.**

1 Manal said that she had been to the shop and bought some oil.

2 Jassim said that ____

3 Nisrin said that ____

4 Haidar said that ____

5 Ameena said that ____

6 Kamal said that ____

7 Salwa said that ____

8 Bilal said that ____

9 Sara said that ____

10 Ibrahim said that ____

C **You are going to play a game in groups of four. First, write a list on a piece of paper. Don't let anyone see what you write.**

Write down:

1 something you've never done.
2 something you're doing next week.
3 something you're not doing tomorrow.
4 something you have to do.
5 something you'll probably do when …

1 been to Beijing
2 going swimming
3 not playing tennis
4 have my hair cut
5 have a sandwich when I get home

D **Tell the others the five things on your list.**



I'xe exex bee x Beiji g.
I'm g i g rx immi g e x x eek.
I'm x la i g xe ir x m xx x .
I haxe x haxe m haix cxx
I'll x babl haxe a ra dx ich x he I gex h me.

E **Take turns saying what the others said. Correct any mistakes about what you said.**





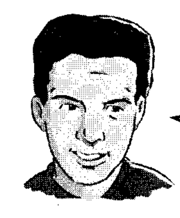
Ahmed raid he had exex bee x Beixxx





N , I did 'x I raid I had exex bee x Beiji g.

Ammar



Ahmed raid he x xld x babl haxe a ra dx ich x he he g x h me.

Lesson 5

A **Anna is telling a friend about her interview for a job. Write reported questions based on the direct questions.**

Questions Anna was asked at her interview:

1. Where are you working at the moment?
2. What computer programs are used in your current job?
3. How many people have you got working under you?
4. Do you have to travel a lot in your current job?
5. Where did you learn to speak Arabic?
6. Do you speak it fluently?
7. How many other languages do you speak?
8. Have you ever worked in the Middle East?
9. How long were you the editor of the local magazine?
10. When will you be free to start the job?
11. Can you type?
12. Have you got a clean driving licence?

1 They asked me where I was working at the moment.

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______

7 ______

8 ______

9 ______

10 ______

11 ______

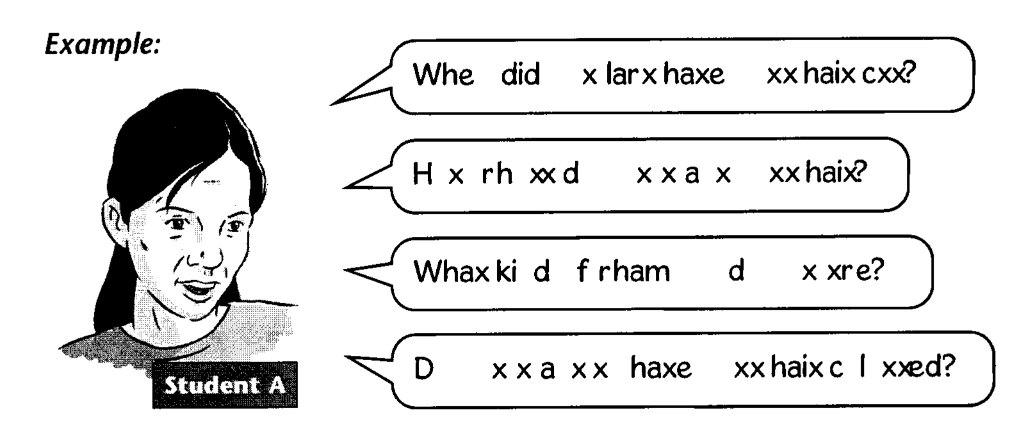
12 ______

B Play the game 'What's my job?' with four or more people.

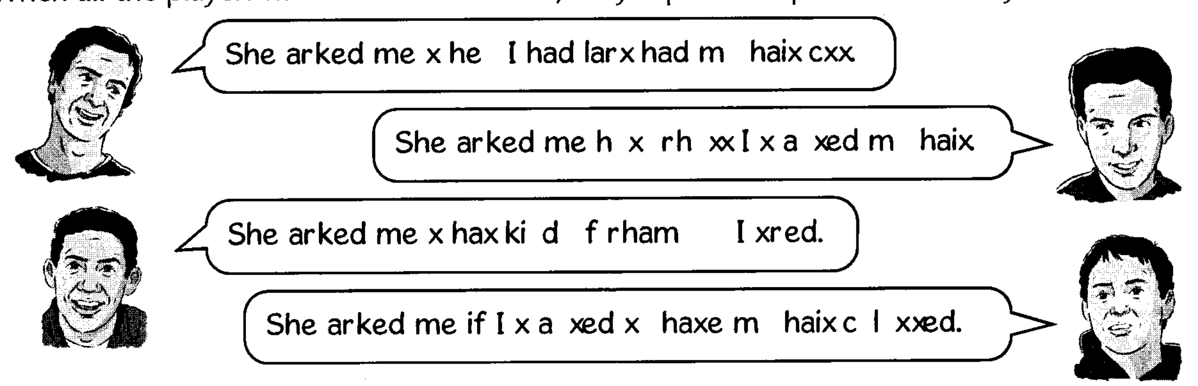
1 Student A chooses his/her job from the list, but doesn't tell the others what it is. He/She now sits separately from the rest of the group. Let's say, for example, that Student A chooses *hairdresser.*

2 The other players take turns 'visiting' Student A. Student A asks each person a different question. Each question must be connected to the job that Student A has chosen. Players do not answer Student A's questions.

Example:



3 When all the players have visited Student A, they report the question that they were asked.



4 The players then guess A's job. Another player chooses a job from the list.

Jobs			
bank manager	dentist	doctor	driving instructor
flight attendant	hairdresser	interpreter	jeweller
lifeguard	mechanic	optician	plumber
police officer	receptionist	sales assistant	sports instructor
tour guide	travel agent	TV presenter	waiter

Revision

A Complete the second conditional sentences in ways that are true for you.

1 If I (can) could be any animal, I'd like to be a falcon.

2 If I (speak) ________ lots of languages, ________

3 If I (have) ________ my own plane, ________

4 If I (not be) wasn't so tired, I'd ________

5 If I (not be) ________ so busy, I'd ________

6 If I (can) ________ choose any career, ________

B Write seven-line dialogues for two or more of these situations.

Situations

A friend ...

has lost her/his watch.
of eighteen is thinking of getting married to someone aged fifty.
is worried about her/his new job and can't sleep at night.
is going camping and doesn't know what to pack.
is doing badly at school.
wants to redecorate and change her/his room and needs some ideas.

Example:

A: I've lost the watch which my father gave me. It was really expensive.
B: When did you last have it?
A: I think I took it off when I went swimming.
B: If I were you, I'd go back to the swimming pool and ask about it.
A: I've already done that.
B: How about putting up a notice in the reception area at the pool?
A: That's not a bad idea. I might try that.

1

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

2

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

C **Match the orders on the left to the reasons on the right. Then write sentences with *You'd better .... because ...***

1 Be quiet.	g	a) You mightn't have time later.
2 Change your clothes.		b) I'm not going to say this again.
3 Change some money now.		c) It might be a very formal party.
4 Listen.		d) It might be cold.
5 Tell one of your parents.		e) They might be worried.
6 Take a sweater.		f) You might forget it.
7 Write it down.		g) Everyone's asleep.

1 You'd better be quiet because everyone's asleep.

2 ______________________________

3 ______________________________

4 ______________________________

5 ______________________________

6 ______________________________

7 ______________________________

Test 1

A **You are going to hear someone talking about what's on TV this week. Listen and tick one answer about each programme.**

1 **The film *My Broken Heart***
   a) was first shown on TV in 2003. ☐
   b) may make you cry. ☐
   c) is about an operation in hospital. ☐

2 ***Steve's Night Out***
   a) is a chat show. ☐
   b) is going to start earlier than usual. ☐
   c) is about sport. ☐

3 **In *Londoners***
   a) you will hear some new songs. ☐
   b) Gerry wants to work with Sandy at the supermarket. ☐
   c) everyone seems to have problems. ☐

4 ***House Colours***
   a) is a lifestyle programme. ☐
   b) is about saving money. ☐
   c) is about cooking. ☐

5 The football match

a) will be on the Internet. ☐

b) will be later than usual. ☐

c) will have an effect on the usual programmes. ☐

6 The wildlife film could have the title

a) *Dolphins around the World.* ☐

b) *Fishing for Dolphins.* ☐

c) *The Mediterranean Dolphin in Danger.* ☐

B 107 **Listen and write the correct number in each box. Who is ...**

a) advising someone? ☐

b) offering something? ☐

c) promising something? ☐

d) reminding someone? ☐

e) suggesting something? ☐

f) warning someone? 1

C Complete each sentence with a suitable word.

Example: He's tired all the time and never wants to do anything. He has very little energy at the moment.

1 There's a fire in that house. Quick, call the fire ________.

2 Two people have been seriously hurt in the accident. We need to call an ________.

3 The writers and editors don't decide how to arrange the text and photos on a page. That's a job for the ________.

4 Change the word *kids* to *children*, please. The word *kids* is too ________ for this article.

5 I loved the way the children could fly and walk through walls in that film. I thought the special ________ were fantastic.

6 We have wonderful sports ________ in Baghdad now.

7 I'd like to make an __________ to see the bank manager, please.

8 I wouldn't like to be a __________ in a TV game show.

9 I want to have my own business. I'd like to be an employer, not an __________.

10 My brother plays football so well he wants to become a __________ player.

D Circle the word in each group that doesn't belong. Choose the correct name for each group.

art	~~cooking~~	describing food	newspapers	types of film	TV programmes

Example: boil (drink) fry heat cooking

1 article font headline realistic __________

2 cartoon forecast horror thriller __________

3 chat show game show soap opera still life __________

4 comedy exhibition painting gallery __________

5 parsley salty spicy tasteless __________

E Choose the best way to complete each sentence. Write the letter.

1 It's really late. ______ go home now.
a) We better b) We'd better c) We'd better to

2 If I ______ you, I'd ask the doctor about the cut on your hand.
a) was b) am c) were

3 Do you ever wish you ______ more money?
a) have b) had c) having

4 I feel sick. I wish I ______ so much chocolate.
a) don't eat b) can't eat c) hadn't eaten

5 I really wish you ______ come with us tomorrow.
a) could b) can c) will

6 There's plenty of time. We ______ to do this essay until next week.
a) don't have b) didn't have c) mustn't

7 How many questions ______ to answer in the test last week?
a) must you b) did you c) did you have

8 The dentist told me ______ sweets or chocolate.
a) not to eat b) not eating c) mustn't eat

9 Layla asked ______ come on the picnic with us.
a) can she b) if she could c) she could

10 My brother asked me where ______ been.
a) you have b) I have c) I had

11 Nowadays, a lot of good films ______ in the Middle East.
a) are making b) were made c) are being made

12 A lot of changes ______ since your last visit.
a) have been made b) were made c) are made

13 I really think something ______ about the rubbish in the park.
a) could do b) must be doing c) should be done

14 Do you remember that place ______ we had a picnic last year?
a) which b) where c) whose

15 Where did you have your bike ______?
a) repair b) repairing c) repaired

Test 2

A Read the text and tick the four topics the article tells us about.

1 conditions needed for growing rice ☐

2 rice-growing methods in Asia ☐

3 the price of rice ☐

4 traditional uses of rice ☐

5 growing rice in Europe ☐

6 growing better rice ☐

Did you know that rice is eaten by half the world? Every year about 600 million tonnes of it are harvested. Most of the world's rice is grown in China, India and Indonesia. China produces 31%, India produces 20% and Indonesia produces 9% of the world's rice.

Rice has to be grown in warm, wet conditions. It takes between 110 and 200 days to mature. While it is growing, it needs to be kept wet. For this reason, it is usually grown on flat land in places which have a long rainy season. It can also be grown near rivers that flood, such as the Nile in Egypt.

In most of Asia, the traditional methods of cultivating and harvesting rice by hand are still practised. Animals such as water buffalo are used to prepare the rice fields. At the same time, rice seeds are planted in seedling beds. After 30 days, the small rice plants are moved to the rice fields. If it does not rain during the growing season, the land has to be watered by hand. In fact, it takes 5,000 litres of water to produce just one kilo of rice.

Rice is not always used as food. It is also used in traditional ceremonies. In Bali, Indonesia, they often put a little rice on banana leaves to be eaten by ghosts! In Japan, dry rice plants are placed over the doors of houses to keep ghosts away. In India, rice is thrown at the bride and her husband at weddings. It is thought it will bring luck to the couple who are getting married. This is also done at weddings in Europe and the United States.

Because of Asia's rising population, rice production has to be increased by 60% by the year 2020. The rice plant will therefore have to be improved. Scientists are trying to find a type of rice that can be grown on less land with less water. Many different methods are being used to improve rice seeds, including genetic engineering. Nobody is quite sure how many varieties of rice exist at the moment, but it is thought that there are probably around 140,000 different types. Scientists are confident that the perfect variety of rice plant will be produced soon. It will be one which does not need too much water or land and which grows fast and produces a large amount of rice.

B Read the text again and mark these statements T (True), F (False), or D (Doesn't say).

1 Rice is eaten by half the people of Europe. ☐
2 Indonesia produces less rice than India. ☐
3 Rice should not be planted near rivers. ☐
4 Rice farmers in Japan use a lot of machines. ☐
5 Rice is ready to be picked and processed 30 days after being planted. ☐
6 Rice has to be kept wet while it is growing. ☐
7 In many countries it is considered very unlucky to throw rice away. ☐
8 Rice is used at wedding ceremonies in some countries. ☐
9 Scientists have stopped trying to improve the rice plant. ☐
10 The ideal rice plant would use even more water and grow more slowly. ☐

C Find examples of the following in the text and copy them.

Paragraph 1: two verbs in the present simple passive

____

____

Paragraph 5: a verb in the present continuous passive

____

Paragraph 5: a verb in the future passive

____

D Write a story of about 100 words with the following title:
A very difficult day.

Further Practice

A Check your score for the quiz on Student's Book page 103.

Score:
For (a) answers, you get 0 points.
For (b) answers, you get 1 point.
For (c) answers, you get 2 points.

What does it mean?

0 – 5 You're a horrible wolf. Everyone is frightened of you because they know you want to eat them.
6 – 8 Like most people, you are half wolf and half lamb.
9 – 12 You are a gentle lamb. Everyone loves you because you are kind and friendly.

B Write three more questions for the quiz.

Each question should have three answers to choose from. Don't forget that (a) answers should be the nastiest, least kind reaction, (c) answers should be the kindest reaction and (b) answers should be in the middle. Try to be funny!

1 ______________________
   a) ______________________
   b) ______________________
   c) ______________________

2 ______________________
   a) ______________________
   b) ______________________
   c) ______________________

3 ______________________
   a) ______________________
   b) ______________________
   c) ______________________

C Work in pairs. Read and answer your partner's new questions.

WORD LIST

1.2 = Unit 1, Lesson 2

Unit 1

annoyed *1.10*
artist *1.8*
bad-tempered *1.2*
bossy *1.2*
calm down *1.3*
castle *1.4*
celebration *1.R1*
courage *1.8*
crash (*v*) *1.3*
crew *1.8*
cultural *1.8*
culture *1.8*
disappointed *1.10*
discovery *1.8*
easy-going *1.2*
exhibition *1.8*
fast (*n* and *v*) *1.2*
fortunate *1.2*
generous *1.2*
ghost *1.4*
greetings card *1.1*
holiday camp *1.7*
honest *1.2*
honestly *1.3*
jealous *1.12*
jealous *1.2*
joke (*v*) *1.1*
kilt *1.4*
lazy *1.2*
loch *1.4*
Mother's Day *1.1*
musician *1.8*
nosy *1.2*
patient *1.2*
performers *1.8*
poet *1.8*
popular *1.2*
pray (*v*) *1.2*
prayers *1.2*
procession *1.8*
programme (of events) *1.8*
proud *1.10*
scooter *1.3*
scorpion *1.4*
Scottish dancing *1.4*
selfish *1.2*
shy *1.2*
sociable *1.2*
traditional *1.2*
windsurfing *1.7*
worried *1.10*

Unit 2

adult *2.R1*
advert *2.9*
advertising *2.9*
age group *2.R1*
allow *2.4*
attendance *2.R1*
camera phone *2.1*
chat *2.1*
clearly *2.5*
coastguard *2.4*
contain *2.5*
courage *2.4*
discontented *2.9*
download *2.8*
drinks stall *2.7*
drown *2.4*
e-card *2.1*
exaggerate *2.7*
fear *2.4*
frequently *2.8*
hairdryer *2.2*
hold on *2.5*
huge *2.8*
hurry up *2.2*
in trouble *2.4*
invent *2.8*
laptop computer *2.1*
over (15 and over) *2.R1*
overcome *2.4*
percentage *2.R1*
persuade *2.9*
phone game *2.1*
plug in *2.2*
pocket money *2.1*
point *2.9*
position *2.2*
press *2.2*
print *2.8*
protection *2.9*
public *2.8*
push *2.2*
review *2.8*
rough (for the sea) *2.4*
search *2.8*
select *2.2*
setting *2.2*
shade (in the ~) *2.7*
shady *2.7*
share *2.8*
surf (the Internet) *2.8*
surf the net *2.8*
switch on/off *2.2*
text message *2.1*
turn on/off *2.2*
view *2.9*
waste (time) *2.2*
wrong number *2.5*
yoga *2.10*

Unit 3

afford *3.9*
against the law *3.2*
bamboo *3.2*
battery *3.4*
break down *3.3*
breed (*v*) *3.2*
carbon dioxide *3.6*
cardboard *3.5*
certainly *3.9*
definitely *3.9*
destroy *3.2*
development *3.6*
dump (*n*) *3.4*
earth *3.4*
economy *3.6*
editor *3.6*
endangered *3.1*
expect *3.9*
extinct *3.2*
fence *3.7*
fin *3.1*
fish farming *3.9*
flat (*adj*) *3.1*
flow chart *3.4*
food chain *3.6*
fossil fuel *3.6*
fur *3.1*

global warming *3.6*
greenhouse gas *3.6*
horn *3.1*
hunter *3.2*
hybrid (car) *3.9*
illegal *3.2*
increase *3.2*
industrial *3.6*
industry *3.6*
life cycle *3.4*
LNG (= liquefied natural gas) *3.6*
market (on the ~) *3.9*
monitor *3.6*
motor *3.9*
oryx *3.10*
overfishing *3.9*
ozone *3.6*
picnic table *3.7*
pollution *3.2*
process *3.5*
protect *3.2*
rebuild *3.5*
recharge *3.5*
recycle *3.4*
recycling bin *3.5*
recycling centre *3.4*
redo *3.5*
reheat *3.5*
reorganize *3.5*
replay *3.5*
reserve (game ~) *3.7*
retake *3.5*
reuse *3.5*
rewrite *3.5*
ringtone *3.4*
rubbish *3.4*
run out of *3.3*
shade *3.3*
smog *3.9*
smooth *3.1*
stripe *3.1*
technology *3.6*
toxic *3.4*
volunteer *3.7*

Unit 5

actively *5.R1*
avoid *5.1*
bar (of chocolate) *5.1*
benefit *5.R1*
boil *(v)* *5.4*
bossy *5.5*
brain *5.R1*
by mistake *5.6*
carton *5.1*
champion *5.5*
change *(n)* *5.6*
cheat *5.6*
chemical *(n)* *5.R1*
chew *5.2*
chilli *5.1*
chop *(v)* *5.3*
coach *(n)* *5.2*
complain *5.10*
complaint *5.10*
couscous *5.1*
crazy *5.5*
driving licence *5.3*
electric guitar *5.5*
employee *5.R1*
employer *5.R1*
energetic *5.2*
energy *5.1*
exciting *5.5*
facilities *5.5*
flavour *5.1*
furnished *5.10*
grate *(v)* *5.3*
grilled *5.1*
gum *5.2*
honest *5.6*
inconvenient *5.10*
landlord *5.10*
lay (a table) *5.3*
lungs *5.R1*
microwave *5.4*
mountain bike *5.5*
nursery school *5.5*
packet *5.1*
peel *(v)* *5.3*
psychologist *5.R1*
purse *5.6*
rented *5.10*
ridiculous *5.2*
romantic *5.5*
safari *5.5*
salty *5.4*
slice *(n)* *5.1*
spicy *5.1*
spinach *5.4*
sporty *5.R1*
spot *(n)* *5.7*
staff *5.R1*
starving *5.4*
suit *(n)* *5.3*
supper *5.4*
tasteless *5.4*
tasty *5.1*
tie *(n)* *5.3*
uniform *5.3*
unsatisfactory *5.10*
wallet *5.6*
weightlifter *5.3*
weightlifting *5.7*
yoghurt *5.4*
Yours faithfully *5.10*
Yours sincerely *5.10*

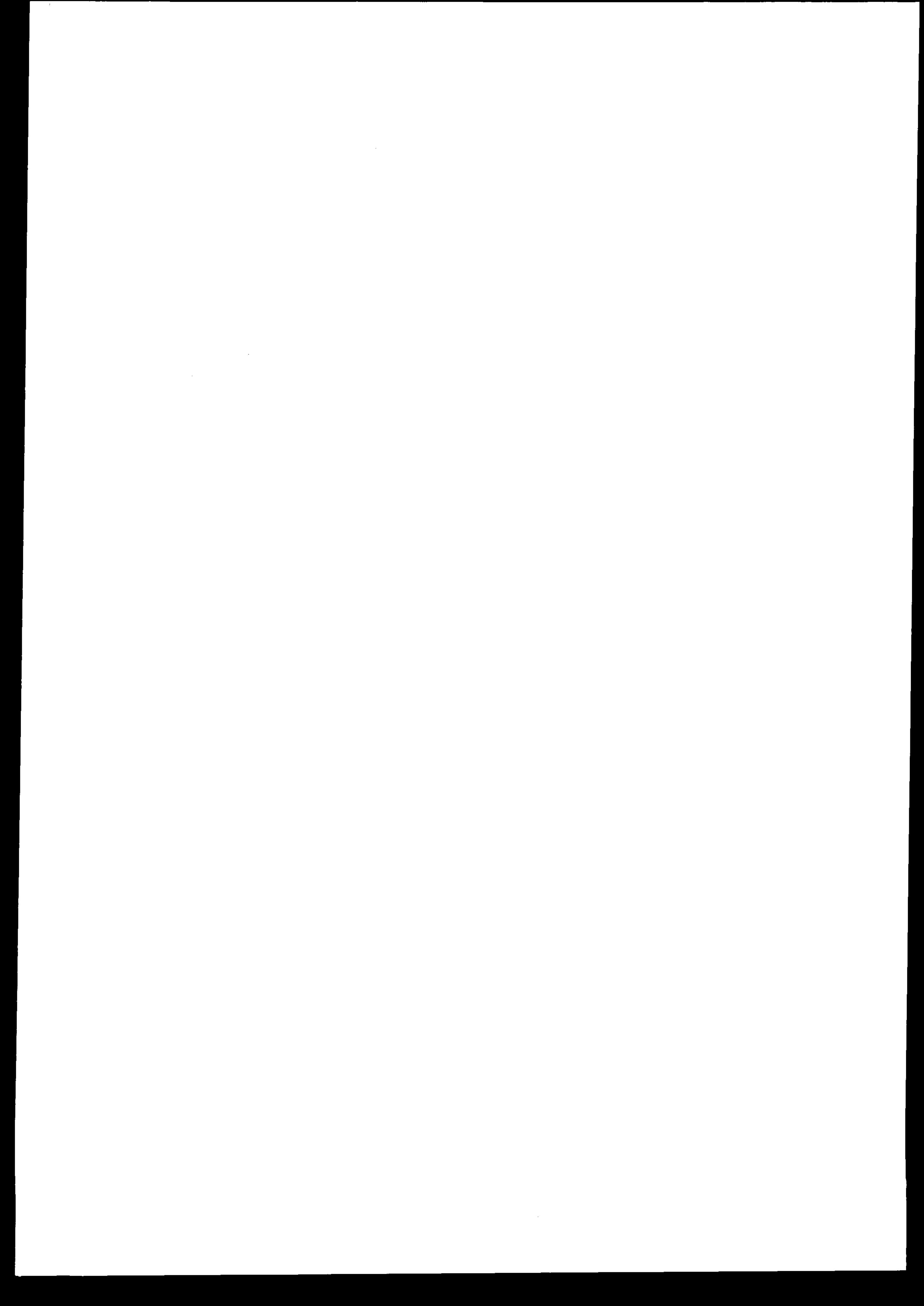
Unit 6

adventure *6.5*
award *(n, v)* *6.3*
brilliant *6.5*
bring under control *6.2*
cartoon *6.1*
chat show *6.1*
collapse *6.7*
committee *6.10*
condition *6.2*
contribute *6.10*
decorate (a house) *6.1*
decoration *6.6*
designer *6.10*
destroy *6.2*
directed (by) *6.5*
disaster *6.7*
drama *6.1*
editor *6.10*
evacuate *6.2*
exhibition *6.6*
experiment *6.6*
explosion *6.2*
fire brigade *6.2*
font *6.10*
golf *6.7*
historical *6.5*
horror *6.5*
instruct *6.2*
interior *6.2*
keen *6.7*
lifeguard *6.R1*
lifestyle *6.1*
miracle *6.7*

novel *6.3*
poisonous *6.7*
presenter *6.3*
prevent *6.2*
professional *6.4*
promote *6.7*
psychological *6.5*
publicity *6.6*
publish *6.3*
receptionist *6.R1*
science fiction *6.5*
serious *6.2*
seriously *6.6*
soap opera *6.1*
special effects *6.5*
still life *6.6*
stunned *6.3*
sub-editor *6.10*
superb *6.5*
take (something) seriously *6.6*
terrified *6.7*
thriller *6.5*
unforgettable *6.5*
vehicle *6.2*

Unit 7

About time! *7.9*
accurate *7.R1*
anxious *7.8*
Arctic Circle *7.1*
attractive *7.2*
audience *7.5*
autograph *7.R1*
bravely *7.R1*
confidence *7.R1*
construct *7.1*
contact lenses *7.3*
contestant *7.5*
dagger *7.4*
decision *7.R1*
decisive *7.2*
dependent *7.2*
embarrassed *7.8*
embroidery *7.4*
energetic *7.8*
euro *7.7*
exported *7.5*
fashionable *7.2*
furious *7.10*
guaranteed *7.5*
harmful *7.2*
harmless *7.2*
I guess not. *7.9*
I suppose so. *7.9*
immature *7.2*
immoral *7.2*
impractical *7.2*
impress *7.R1*
incense *7.4*
incorrect *7.2*
increasingly *7.5*
incredible *7.R1*
indecisive *7.2*
independent *7.2*
inexpensive *7.2*
insensitive *7.2*
It's a deal. *7.9*
learn by heart *7.9*
mature *7.2*
melt *7.1*
model agency *7.7*
moral *7.2*
negative *7.8*
opponent *7.R1*
optician *7.3*
plumber *7.9*
positive *7.8*
powerful *7.2*
powerless *7.2*
practical *7.2*
rebuild *7.1*
relieved *(adj)* *7.18*
reopen *7.1*
round *(n)* *7.5*
sensitive *7.2*
specialize *7.3*
style *7.R1*
successful *7.5*
suspense *7.5*
Sweden *7.1*
sword *7.4*
take ages *7.9*
thoughtful *7.2*
thoughtless *7.2*
time limit *7.5*
tonne *7.1*
unattractive *7.2*
unbearable *7.5*
unfashionable *7.2*
version *7.5*
victory *7.R1*
What a pity! *7.10*
What a shame! *7.10*
winnings *7.5*
You poor thing! *7.10*



Components of *English for Iraq, 5th Preparatory*

- Student's Book
- Activity Book
- Teacher's Book
- Audio

The Student's Book presents new language and provides opportunities to practise English using a wide variety of reading and listening materials. Reading texts include websites, e-mails, articles, leaflets, reports with graphs and tables, guidebooks and advertisements. The students listen to dialogues, talks, phone calls, news items and discussions. The topics featured reflect the age and interest of the students and draw upon their knowledge and experience of the world. The Student's Book also includes a Grammar and Functions Reference section, giving detailed explanations and examples of the language points covered in the course, and a Literature Focus.

The Activity Book contains stimulating activities to consolidate vocabulary and grammar, develop phonic awareness and practise the four skills. The students have the opportunity to personalize the language presented in the Student's Book, take part in communicative speaking activities and carry out structured writing tasks. The Activity Book also has end-of-unit tests that can be used to monitor the students' progress.

The Teacher's Book contains an introduction with practical advice and procedures for using the course effectively. The underlying methodology is explained, and the teaching techniques used in the course are highlighted. Step-by-step procedures for individual lessons provide a solid framework for lesson preparation. Photocopiable role-play activities are included to help develop spoken fluency. Appendices at the end of the book provide an essential reference for the teacher.

The Audio extracts comprise recordings of all the listening texts, exercises, tests and phonic work in the Student's Book and Activity Book.





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